The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5363. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Additional Reports Regarding Napoleon's Health.

Speech of a Catholic Priest on Fenianism.

Government Reports of the Progress of the Cuban Insurrection.

Settlement of the Difficulty with England---Counter Propositions.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Health.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

It is credibly stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON is suffering from an attack of diabetes; that he cannot give his full attention to business, and that the Empress takes daily a larger share in the details of the administration, relieving the Emperor of many of his burdens.

Movements of Prominent Americans.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 30.

JOHN P. HALE, the American Minister to Spain, is in this city, consulting physicians with regard to his failing health. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW is at Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of a Catholic Priest on Fenianism.

DUBLIN, Monday, Nov. 30.

The nomination of Mr. O'CONNOR for member of Parliament from Sligo County was seconded by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, a Catholic priest, who in his speech on the occasion declared that the Fenians in America were stronger in numbers, organization and armament than ever, and should the rights of Ireland be withheld, they would act at once, and on landing all Ireland would join them.

The Times on the Pacific Railroad.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The *Times* this morning comments with wonder on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railway. It notes the extraordinary features of the road, commends the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world.

Earl Russell on the Defeated Workingmen's Candidates.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Earl RUSSELL has written a letter expressing his regret at the defeat of Messrs. HOWELL and ODGER, and other candidates of the workingmen.

ROUMANIA.

Change in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

A dispatch from Bucharest announces a change in the Roumanian Cabinet, brought about by Prussia assisting in the displacement of the War Party.

BELGIUM.

Recovery of the Duke of Brabant.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Duke of Brabant is recovering from his severe illness.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Suppression of the Insurrection in Corrientes.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

News has been received from Buenos Ayres that the insurrection in the Argentine State of Corrientes has been suppressed.

CUBA.

Official Report of the Engagement About Villa del Cobre.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 30.

The official account of the engagement between the troops and the revolutionists on the 24th inst. is as follows: The revolutionists attacked a small detachment of troops, stationed in the town of Villa del Cobre, near Santiago, with their whole forces, and succeeded in driving them from their position. The troops then took refuge in a church. Information concerning the attack was sent to Santiago, and troops and volunteers were immediately forwarded to Cobre. This reinforcement succeeded in surprising the revolutionists, and retaking the town. The revolutionists lost sixty-two killed, and many wounded. Gen. MARCANS, a Dominican, commanding the rebels, was killed, and Col. PEREZ severely wounded. The Government lost three killed and ten wounded. Many dead bodies of revolutionists have since been found in ditches. All the small detachments of Government troops have been called together to join the main army.

Americans and Others Among the Volunteers—Government Reports of the Situation.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 30.

Many American, English, French and other foreign residents of this city have joined the volunteers now in active service, and have left for the seat of war. Prominent citizens of Mexico here, and among them an Ex-Minister of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, deny that any Mexicans are implicated in the rebellion in this island. Letters from Cubans and others residing in Mexico confirm this statement. The only foreigners who hold prominent positions among the revolutionists are Dominicans, All the Mexican refugees here seem to be quietly awaiting a change of Government, or the proclamation of a general amnesty by President JUAREZ, to return to their country.

A battalion, composed of volunteers, army veterans and colored militia, will sail to-morrow for Gibara, on the northern coast. A battalion of volunteers has been raised in Matanzas, and will immediately take the field for active service.

The town of Holquin, defended by only twenty-five soldiers and ten citizens, was attacked by the rebels, 1,000 strong, and taken. The soldiers retired into the hospital, where they fortified themselves, and at the latest accounts still held out. Reinforcements have been sent them. Later accounts of the fight at Villa del Cobre increase the number of the rebel killed.

The Count DE VALMASEDA has commenced operations in the field. Up to the present time over five hundred persons, either actual rebels or compromised in some way by the rebellion, have presented themselves to VALMASEDA and received pardon. Only two prominent citizens of Puerto Principe have joined the revolutionary party. One of them, the Marquis SANTA LUCIA, has gone to Nuevitas, and the other, Senor VENVETA, is at Moron. Both are in command of rebel bands, and refuse to compromise or surrender.

HAYTI.

The Frontier Tranquil—Death Sentence on a Rebel General—Progress of the Elections—Revival of Trade.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 30.

Late advices from St. Domingo report all quiet on the Haytian frontier. The rebel General OGANDO was severely wounded in a recent skirmish. Col HEVIA, another rebel, was a prisoner, and had been sentenced to be shot at Azua. The Government troops continued to pursue with great activity the dispersed bands of the Ognado faction, and had taken many rebel prisoners. The elections were progressing quietly throughout the country. SANTA ANNA intended to proceed from Puerto Plata to the capital. Col. FABENS and Messrs. O'SULLIVAN and PRIME, had arrived at St. Domingo from New-York. The revival of trade at Puerto Plata had restored public confidence throughout the Republic, and hopes were entertained of future peace and prosperity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Annual Message of the Governor—Gratifying Statement of the Financial Condition of the State.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Gov. SCOTT to-day sent his message to the Legislature. He takes an encouraging view of the position of affairs in this State, and gives substantial reasons for his belief that no State of the Union is more solvent and has a fairer prospect of meeting all her liabilities. The aggregate receipts of the State Treasury for the six months ending Oct. 31, were $435,573, and the expenditures for the same period, $409,688. The Governor recommends that the donation of land made by the United States Government be devoted to the establishment of an educational institute in Charleston, for instruction in agricultural and mechanic arts, and the higher branches of scientific and classical studies. He denounces all turbulence and lawlessness, and strongly deprecates secret political organizations.

In concluding his message, he says: The general elections have passed, and the political issues involved, which so fiercely agitated the country having been determined for a considerable period, it is devoutly to be hoped that the community may be indulged in a much-needed respite from the passions and excitement to which it has so long been subjected, and that our people may be enabled to turn their attention to the development and improvement of their material resources, which have been so sadly impaired and neglected. It gives me much pleasure to state that assurances have been received, both previous and subsequent to the election from many of the most prominent men of the State, heretofore in active opposition to the Government, of their regret at all the occurrences of the outrages, and their detestation for their authors, as well as of their determination to yield a willing obedience to the Constitution and laws, relying upon the peaceful exercise of their rights at the ballot-box to remedy whatever they may deem objectionable in them. This determination has exerted and cannot but continue to exert a favorable influence on the prosperity of the State, tranquilizing its people, stimulating its industry, and giving character and credit to its enterprise. Recognizing with pleasure these evidences of returning good feeling, and wishing to reciprocate every indication of an approach to friendly relations, I would reiterate the commendations of my last message in favor of a liberal policy on the part of the Legislature in reference to the removal of political disabilities. While upon the subject of our past differences I would take occasion to express the hope that national politics will occupy, hereafter, a much less prominent position in the affairs of the State and in the minds of the people than heretofore. Political issues having been determined for four years to come at least, there is but little propriety in keeping up political agitation.

THE COLE-HISCOCK TRIAL.

Fifteenth Day—Opening of the Case by the Prosecution.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 30.

In the Cole-Hiscock case to-day the testimony of J. E. GOULD, as given on the previous trial, was read for the defence. The counsel for the defence announced that the testimony was closed on their part. Evidence to prove continuous acts of adultery between Mrs. COLE and Mr. HISCOCK having been excluded by the Court, on the ground that the witnesses could not prove adultery in 1867, the prosecution then introduced rebutting testimony. The testimony of Dr. JAMES E. POMFRET, Surgeon-General, as given on the former trial, was read. His opinion, from the symptoms described, was that the prisoner was not insane. The reading of Dr. MASHER'S testimony was completed, and the testimony of Drs. SWINBURNE and GUNN, given on the former trial, was also read. The testimony of JOHN M. BAILEY, Assistant District-Attorney, as to Mrs. CUYLER'S testimony before the Grand Jury, was read; also that of HENRY SMITH, District-Attorney, relative to the testimony of both Mr. and Mrs. CUYLER before the Grand Jury. The object of this evidence was to show that the testimony of both these witnesses before the Grand Jury and upon the former trial of the case differed in essential particulars.

Counsel for prosecution then read in evidence the paper for publication left by the prisoner in the hands of Mrs. CUYLER on the Tuesday preceding the homicide, as testified to by Mrs. CUYLER. The paper was given with the direction to publish if she heard of a fuss, as HISCOCK'S friends might misrepresent matters. The following is the paper:

"I learn from undoubted evidence that L. H. HISCOCK has forcibly endeavored to dishonor my wife in my own room, obtaining opportunity thus to do through professed friendship for me. He has often since made her the subject of his obscene attacks in my absence in the army, and by thus implicating her somewhat in his guilt, has ruined her peace and my own. God has been my help, and I seek not vengeance, but he shall abase himself to her and to me, and beg his miserable life of me. I hold her not entirely innocent, for she should have told it without fear of him; but he is guilty of outrageous treatment and persecution of her, for which he shall make ample apology to her and to me. MARY, I know all the circumstances fully, and it is as I told you, so do not blame Mrs. COLE unjustly if you hear anything about it.

Your affectionate cousin,

GEORGE. W. COLE.

The testimony of J. H. MANN and JAMES MANNING, of Syracuse, was read. It described the prisoner's general appearance as being not unusual, and also that of HOMER WILLIAMS, conductor of the train on which the prisoner and his wife came to Albany, was read. It described prisoner's conduct on the train. Witness noticed nothing unusual in his appearance.

The testimony of the following witnesses was then heard. Derastus M. Olds, Henry L. Duquid, Allen Monroe, Harmon Van Buren, James F. Voshall, Dudley F. Philps, William Gilbert, Edward Drake, John F. Moscheil, Dennis Driscoll, Henry A. Barnum, George H. Maynard and H. Reisel. The Court then adjourned.

Gen. Rousseau's Report—Aid for Dr. Southworth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 30.

Dr. SOUTHWORTH publishes in one of the evening papers a card containing his correspondence with Gen. ROUSSEAU concerning the paragraph in the *Herald's* version of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S report to Gen. GRANT, which does not appear on file at the army headquarters. Gen. ROUSSEAU states that the paragraph reflecting on Dr. SOUTHWORTH, appearing in the *Herald*, forms no part of his annual report to Gen. GRANT. Dr. SOUTHWORTH adds that he never visited Gen. ROUSSEAU'S headquarters except on business, and in the interest of peace and order, and never used the expression attributed to him in the interpolated paragraph. He denounces the paragraph as false and malicious, and so far as it relates to him, as utterly untrue. The publication of his report in any shape, by the *Herald*, was without authority from army headquarters, and was entirely unauthorized by Gen. ROUSSEAU.

Proceedings of the North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Nov. 30.

The House of Representatives to-day discussed a resolution petitioning Congress to remove disabilities from all the citizens of the State. The debate evinced an improved state of feeling on the part of the majority. In the Senate, resolutions were adopted to investigate rumors of bribery and blackmail against a number of members and others. Mr. SWEET, a Republican Senator, said he could prove that bribery had been resorted to, to accomplish the passage of certain schemes.

Brutal Outrage near Binghamton, N. Y.—Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 30.

Two men, named HIRAM and PETER HIMON, were arrested on Sunday morning at Owego on a charge of committing an indecent assault, under the most aggravating circumstances, upon the person of CARRIE PARCE, a child 12 years of age, on Saturday evening, on the Erie Railroad, a few miles west of this city. There is a doubt yet whether their victim will live. It required much effort on the part of the officers to prevent the lynching of the prisoners. They are in jail here in this city, and will be tried here.

CALIFORNIA.

The Republican Majority—Contested Election—Fenian Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

GRANT'S official majority in California is 506. Owing to some informality in printing the name of HOFFMAN, one of the Republican electors, it is said that the Secretary of State refused to certify his election, thus giving the Democrats an elector. The matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court. Some $2,000,000 in stakes depend upon the decision, the Democrats claiming the bets drawn unless the electoral vote is unanimous for GRANT and COLFAX.

The steamship *Sacramento* sailed for Panama to-day with $382,000 in treasure, of which $150,000 are for New-York, and $212,000 for England.

The sixth annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California was held in this City last week. The State Centre congratulated the Brotherhood on the progress of the Order during the past year, and the encouraging prospects for the future. Col. M. C. SMITH was elected State Centre for the ensuing year.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis—Motion to Quash the Indictment.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 30.

This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, ROBERT OULD, counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, made a motion to quash the indictment against his client, on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment prescribes a mode for punishing participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice CHASE decided to hear the argument on the motion on Thursday.

Whisky Seizure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 30.

Three hundred barrels of whisky at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati depot were seized by United States Assessor MAGROE this morning, the entire lot being found to be from six to fifteen per cent. above proof degree marked on the gauger's certificate. The penalty attached to the crime is the seizure of the article, imprisonment, and a fine of $200 on each barrel. Two hundred barrels of this whisky was from Hamilton, Ohio, and the other one hundred from Metamora, Ind.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 30.—A German named H. L. BRUGGEMAN, of Portchester, aged about 35 years, while duck shooting on the Sound, Sunday, accidentally shot himself in the thigh and arm, from the affects of which he died this morning. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely fate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A fire last night destroyed the Union Market, on the corner of Front and Mill streets. The property was owned by FREDERICK ZIMMER. The losses of the owner and tenants amount to about $8,000; they were partially insured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—OLNEY SAUNDERS, a brakeman on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, was knocked from the train by a bridge and fell into the river, between Blackstone and Millville, this morning. His body has not yet been recovered. He resided in Providence, and leaves a wife and two children.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—It was reported this afternoon that A. L. SMITH, a produce dealer, was robbed on Cambridge Bridge, last night, of over $1,500 and a gold watch. This is now denied, and it is said that SMITH had secreted his money and watch, and fabricated the story of the robbery to make easy terms with his creditors.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The Ohio Dental Association will meet at Columbus to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—JAMES ENGLISH, who murdered JAMES HOBAN, a saloon-keeper, last September, was convicted to-day of murder in the second degree, after a short trial.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—J. INGERSOLL and two other persons were drowned yesterday near Port Ontario. They were returning from a fishing expedition down the lake, in a small schooner, and it is supposed the vessel capsized. About two inches of snow have fallen here since last night.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 30.—On the adjournment of the Supreme Court to-day, the argument on motion to quash proceedings was unfinished and will be continued to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The residence of J. M. ROBERTSON, at Chelsea, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was $10,000, on which there is $5,000 insurance. There were thirty-four deaths in this city during the past week.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Sellers of No. 1 Corn, for November, settled their contracts this afternoon at $1 07@$1 08. There were sales to-night for December at 80, and 83 for to-morrow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 30.—The United States steamer *Saco* arrived here to-day from Key West.

The Cold Weather.

The following weather reports were received by telegraph at midnight:

Plaister Cove—Clear, cold, wind N. W.; St. Johns—Cloudy, cool; Boston—Cloudy, cool; New-Haven—Cloudy, mild, appearance of snow; Philadelphia—Clear, cold; Baltimore—Clear, ther. 30 deg.; Washington—Clear, cold; Augusta, Ga.—Clear, ther. 54 deg.; New-Orleans—Clear, very cold; Louisville—Clear, cold, ther. 21 deg.; Chicago—Snowing hard, now inch deep; Cleveland—Been snowing, now cloudy and mild; Pittsburg—Clear, cold; Buffalo—Snowing at intervals, ther. 28 deg.; Albany—Cloudy, mild, wind N. N. E., appearance of snow.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward and the Alabama Claims—Counter Propositions Forwarded to Mr. Johnson—Important Amendments Suggested—The Newly-Appointed Consul to Leeds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 30.

On Friday last, after consultation in the Cabinet, Mr. SEWARD forwarded to Mr. JOHNSON counter propositions in the *Alabama* claims question. The nature of these propositions has not fully transpired; but they are known to embody several material amendments to the convention as submitted by Mr. JOHNSON, which amendments may be assumed to embody the objections of Mr. SEWARD and the President. Among the points objected to is the classification of the claims. Mr. SEWARD desires that all the claims since 1853, including the *Alabama* claims, shall be settled under one head and put in the same class. He also objects to the distinction made in the decisions of the Commission, to wit: That which requires only a majority to decide the claims since 1853, while a unanimous vote is required in the case of the *Alabama* claims. He further objects to the proposition which requires a unanimous decision in any case, and maintains that a majority of the Commission should be sufficient to decide all cases. He adds to the proposition the further condition that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments shall be subject to the ratification of the Senate.

THE NEW CONSUL TO LEEDS.

Considerable comment is made here on the appointment of JOHN SAVAGE, of New-York, as Consul to Leeds. Mr. SAVAGE being an Irish exile and President of one wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is looked upon as a test appointment, and may possibly put a new phase on the question of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad.

THE REVENUE IN TEXAS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of advices from the United States District-Attorney for Texas, stating that the revenue officials there have signally failed in their duty of collecting the revenue, and that gross frauds exist. In response, the Bureau has given instructions to Major BELGER, the newly-appointed Supervisor, to inquire into the matter.

MONUMENT TO COL. BOWERS.

Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, will proceed to New-York and West Point, on Thursday, for the purpose of selecting the design and making arrangements for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. T. S. BOWERS, formerly Adjutant-General on the staff, who was accidentally killed near West Point nearly three years ago.

MISS KELLOGG.

STRAKOSCH, with Miss KELLOGG and troupe, arrived to-night. The seats for the two concerts of Tuesday and Wednesday at Metzerott Hall were very promptly taken, and but few remain. Miss KELLOGG would easily fill a hall twice the size of the one she sings in, if Washington enterprise afforded it.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals to-day are Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, Congressmen HOPKINS and ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. Postmaster BURT, of Boston; Major C. N. EMERSON, of Pittsfield, and FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, of New-York, are also here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE DYER COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry was engaged during the whole of to-day in the examination of Major T. S. LARDLEY, of the Ordnance Corps, who was examined at length by Mr. ARRICK, for the prosecution, to show the history of the various projectiles proposed to or adopted by the Government, the witness being the compiler of the Ordnance Manual and an eminent officer of his corps. The Clerk of the joint Committee on Ordnance, Mr. V. E. SMALLEY, who had been directed by the Court to produce various letters and other documents which had been put in possession of the Committee during its invesitation, replied in writing, declining to furnish the papers.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Nothing will be done by the President respecting the Union Pacific Railroad until he shall have received a report of its inspection.

NAGLEE VS. SECRETARY STANTON.

To-day, in the Circuit Court, the case of JOHN NAGLEE, Jr., against E. M. STANTON, was, on motion of E. L. STANTON, discontinued, the plaintiff to pay costs. NAGLEE owned a farm in Prince William County, Va., which was occupied for a time in 1865 by United States troops, alleged to be under the orders of the defendant as Secretary of War, and he claimed damages for the driving away of the cattle and injury to the crops.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

Information has been received here that Mr. T. R. TOOLE, Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, seized in New-York, on Friday last, 35,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French clocks. This is said to be the largest seizure ever made in the United States. The total value is estimated at $70,000.

THE CASE OF E. B. OLMSTEAD.

The United States have entered a suit against E. B. OLMSTEAD, late disbursing clerk of the Post Office Department, to recover $83,000, the amount of his defalcation. A criminal suit is also pending against him.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The following circular to the officers of the Army of the Ohio has been issued:

Arrangements have been made, under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, for a social reunion of the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia, at Chicago, Ill., on the 15th and 16th of December. All the army and corps commanders and many other prominent officers are expected to be present; and the undersigned hopes to meet on that occasion as many as possible of his former comrades in arms.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following-named additional Paymasters in the United States army, holding the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, are mustered out of service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1869:

Jesse Brown, D. H. McPhail, Frank Bridgman, Owen Tarney, J. W. Drew, David Taylor, N. A. Tucker, George W. Dyer, A. D. Robinson, Wellington Vrooman, George Trusdell, Edwin L. Moore.

The following promotions in the naval service have been made, to date from Sept. 20, 1868:

Capt. Geo. F. Emmons to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Richard W. Meade to be Commander.

Commander W. P. Buckner has been detached from ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Commander Ralph Chandler has been ordered to that station.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall—$198,665 in Specie.

The steamship *Alaska* arrived at this port from Aspinwall yesterday. She brings the following

TREASURE LIST.

		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Lees & Waller	$150,150 64	R. & J. Marun	$3,500 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	41,415 62	Wells, Fargo & Co	600 00
	$191,565 66	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,500 00
		Straut Bros	1,500 00
Grand Total			$198,665 66

The Troubles of the State of Panama—Urgent Need of Foreign Intervention—A Retrospect—Latest News—The Protection of American Citizens on the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

The petty war, growing out of the quarrel between a half dozen leaders for possession or control of the few miserable offices of this State is at last ended, at a cost of a hundred lives and a year's revenue. The murders will be debited in Heaven, and the money assessed upon our foreign merchants in December.

To show how little we can count upon peace in the future, and how greatly we need foreign intervention, I will state the origin of this struggle. Four years since our Constitutional President, Gen. SANTACOLOMA, having been elected to the Congress at Bogota, resigned the Presidency to the Vice-President, or first Designado, Señor CALANCHA. The General Government at this time had about 150 men, under the name of the "Battalion of Santander" in Panama, ostensibly for the protection of the railroad transit. CALANCHA was a rather weak ruler. So a few of the "outs" resolved to displace him, that they might get in. To accomplish this, they bribed two or three of the officers of the battalion with promises of civil offices, and promised the soldiers a doubloon each, with a week's leave of absence to spend it. Everything having been secretly prepared, cannon were dragged out from the barracks to sweep the principal street, simultaneous with which a volley from fifty muskets was suddenly poured into the windows and doors of the Government House at the moment when the President and Secretary were seated at dinner. Nobody was killed, save a poor shoemaker at work in a corridor. The President and his Secretary escaped and took refuge in the United States Consulate, whence they sought protection on board a United States ship-of-war. The overthrown Government was composed of the "Liberal" Party, and was supplanted by the same party. A Dictatorship followed, and, after a brief period, a Liberal was elected President. He served a year, perhaps, when he died very suddenly, it being supposed by many that he was poisoned by some of his enemies while on an excursion to the Pearl Islands. He was constitutionally succeeded by the Vice-President, Señor DIAZ, a Liberal. DIAZ served a few months, when, his term being about to expire, an election for President was ordered. The election took place, and resulted in the choice of a "Conservative," Dr. AMADOR DE GUERRERA. But before the vote could be declared, the Liberals not caring to abide by the ballot, conspired again with the Battalion Santander and ousted DIAZ, electing for its commander Gen. PONCE, another Liberal. PONCE made CORREOSO General of the Militia. CORREOSO, aching for supreme power, conspired with some officers of the Battalion Santander, and, with the aid of his militia, drove PONCE out of the country, and as first Designado seized the reins of Government, after killing Capt. MESA of the battalion, who resisted the treason.

Finally the Conservatives of the Departments of Chiriqui and Veraguas rose in arms under Dr. AMADOR, the constitutionally-elected President, and Col. OBALDIA, another leading Conservative. Previously a weak attempt at resistance of the same men had been frustrated by Gen. PONCE at a cost of $50,000 to the State. So you see we have had four or five revolutions within as many years, and all by Liberals against Liberals.

This time, the opposition looking more formidable, CORREOSO, having gathered together 500 men, got an advance of two or three months' commercial taxes from the merchants, and collected all the moneys he could from forced contributions on the natives, whom he imprisoned until they were willing to fork over, and having armed his men with breech-loading rifles violently taken from Messrs. RIBON & MUNOZ, American merchants, took steam for the headquarters of the rebels at the City of David, in Chiriqui. The war bulletin of the conquerers, published by the *Star & Herald*, tells the rest. It reads:

"Landing his men on the 31st October, Gen. CORREOSO marched a body of them to David, and finding the place deserted, remained until the 6th November, organizing his government, when he reëmbarked with 420 men, leaving 150 there, and returned to Montijo Bay in pursuit of OBALDIA, who had gone thither by water, and reached Santiago as previously reported. On the 7th he landed all his forces except fifteen men and marched by land for Santiago. On the 12th, in the morning, the enemy with some 400 men attacked the forces under Gen. CORREOSO, in front of Hatillo, a stronghold near the city surrounded by a stone wall. The General then formed his line of battle and at 9 o'clock the battle commenced, lasting until noon, when the day was declared in favor of the Correoso forces, and the Government of 29th August proclaimed.

The enemy ran away in complete disorder, leaving 52 dead on the plain, among them Señor ARISTIDES OBALDIA, their leader, many wounded, a number of prisoners and all their arms and ammunition. The Government lost three soldiers killed and eight wounded, among the latter Gen. PEDRO GOITIA.

The men fought bravely on both sides, but the rifles of CORREOSO did too much execution for the muskets of OBALDIA. Early in the day OBALDIA was wounded and carried to the rear. Here, it is reported, he was killed by some of CORREOSO'S men. His remains were interred in the cemetery with military honors, by order of Gen. CORREOSO. All the prisoners taken by CORREOSO were set at liberty, and the wounded left at Santiago in charge of two surgeons who accompanied the General."

Other accounts say the number of killed and wounded on both sides amounted to more than 100.

The *Chronicle* here gives some incidents of the battle that are worth republication:

"The Liberals numbered over the Conservatives 70 men—the number of the former being 420, and that of the later 350. JOSE ARISTIDES OBALDIA was shot very early in the conflict, and was *killed*, some time after he had been carried by his men, wounded, to the rear. While he thus lay, a man, one of the opposite party, went up to him and OBALDIA said, 'JUAN, don't kill me.' To which the man replied, 'I will not.' OBALDIA made him a present of his hat and the man moved on. After this several others, with none of the humanity of JUAN in their breasts, came up, and one by one bayoneted the wounded OBALDIA, shouting, 'Remember VILLAMER I ORNA,' who was one of the seven killed in David in October last. Then, to aggravate his sufferings, while they hastened their termination, they tied the dying man to the tail of a horse and started the animal, dragging OBALDIA after him. Death of course soon ended his agonies. To the honor of Gen. CORREOSO be it said that he was no party to this barbarity; on the contrary, though too late to prevent it, he loudly condemned it, and ordered that OBALDIA should be buried in a coffin, which was done, forming the only exceptional mode of interment of the many who died on the memorable day. Some of the men cut off the whiskers and hair of OBALDIA while he lay awaiting death, and one man took off his ring. This Mr. Purser RAPHAEL of the *Montijo* purchased from the soldier on board who had taken it, and, with commendable sympathy and delicacy, presented it to the mother of OBALDIA, who is resident in Panama, the day after the steamer returned with the sad news of her son's death.

From the commencement of the conflict the result was predicted by both parties, not on account of the numerical superiority of Gen. CORREOSO'S forces, but the superior quality of his guns. He had, as our readers are aware, selected RIBON & MUNOZ'S best breech-loading rifles from Messrs. HUG, MERINO & Co., of this city, and they told with deadly effect over the old-fashioned pieces that were available to brave OBALDIA and his men. By this advantage, the Liberals were enabled to fire five shots to every one of the other side. Then again, OBALDIA, with true courage, but wanting prudence, placed himself in the van, and was the first to fall. His direst opponents when he lived are now, we believe, disposed to admit that he was fearless and undaunted.

Another incident may be given that will do honor to a brave young man, who is now, we believe, a prisoner of war in Panama. He is an Italian named ENRIQUE CRISTOVAL, and was the standard bearer of the Conservatives. He showed bravery, such perhaps as has not been surpassed. Holding the flag "he fought to the last"—laid down on it for a time while volley after volley passed over him—and he only yielded when the powers of human endurance, taxed to their utmost, were exhausted, and even the laws of chance for the time suspended.

One of the Conservative men received a ball in the left ankle, which entirely shattered the bone, and the foot hanging down, became an incumbrance to him. Immediately he took a *machete*, with which he cut off the foot, and making a crutch of his gun managed to move along, only once stopping, and then he laid down to discharge a load at the enemy."

Now that CORREOSO has returned, we shall probably have a solution of the tax question, the Government having doubled the commercial contributions in order to pay the expenses of the war. The following extract from a letter of Mr. SEWARD to the Consuls, shows the American view of the question:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1868.

I give you such general directions as seem practicable.

First—You will be expected to admonish citizens of the United States that they will lose all claim upon the protection of this Government if they become actors or partisans in any civil wars existing in Panama.

Second—You will apply to whomsoever shall be in authority, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, at Panama, for the protection of any unoffending citizen of the United States, and for prompt redress and indemnity for any injuries that he may receive.

Third—You will insist that citizens of the United States shall not be required to contribute, whether in the form of forced loans or otherwise, or to perform any military duty whatever at the command or in the service of either of the parties named.

Fourth—The Secretary of the Navy is informed of the troubled condition of affairs on the Isthmus, and the naval commanders at that place will be directed by him to confer with you, and to afford full protection to any citizens who may be exposed to danger in their persons or property.

Fifth—You will keep the Department fully informed of your proceedings under these instructions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Affairs in Central America—Revolution in Costa Rica—Establishment of a New Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and other Central American ports, reached Panama on the 15th, having left Punta Arenas on the 12th of November. She brings news that on the 1st of November a revolution took place in Costa Rica, which resulted in the removal of Dr. CASTRO from the Presidency of that Republic, and the provisional elevation of the Vice-President, Don JESUS JIMENEZ, to that dignity.

For several months past there has been considerable excitement there, occasioned by the very active part which Dr. CASTRO has taken in the election of the next President. He appears to have sanctioned the use of considerable pressure to secure the return of Don JULIAN VOLIO, his Foreign Secretary.

On Sunday (1st November) the two Generals, Don LORENZO SALAZAR and Don MAXIMO BLANCO, who had, up to that time, taken opposite sides in the elections, seeing the threatening state of affairs, and in order to secure freedom and spontaneity in the coming elections, agreed to remove Dr. CASTRO from the Presidential chair, and to make Don JESUS JIMENEZ Provisional President until a Constituent Assembly could be called together to form a new Constitution.

The troops, who were assembled on that day for their monthly inspection, received the intelligence with "Vivas," and general satisfaction was expressed throughout the town, at the event.

In the course of the day, the adhesion of all the principal towns to the new order of things was announced, and all passed off without any disturbance of public order.

President CASTRO is left at perfect liberty in his own house.

Don JESUS JIMENEZ, who was President of Costa Rica in the years 1863 to 1866, enjoys the reputation of a man of firm and impartial character.

In Guatemala all fears of a famine, except in one or two small localities, had ceased. Congress was to meet on the 18th November.

In Salvador the fever was diminishing. A female "college," under the direction of two French ladies, has been established in the City of San Salvador. President DUENAS is a candidate for reëlection.

The indigo crop of 1868 amounts to 14,206 ceroons, valued at $2,130,000, being an excess over 1867 of 1,107 ceroons.

In Nicaragua the public authorities have been ordered to wear mourning for three days on account of the death of the Minister of the Treasury, Don JOSE M. ZELAYA.

The Nicaraguan Legation in the United States has been suppressed in order to avoid the expense, and on account of the little business transacted in it.

Messrs. GOTTEL and TEJADA have made a contract with the Government to open lines of stages from Granada to Chinandega, and from Leon to El Banquito.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—Rev. NORMAN SEAVER, D.D., will be installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn this evening, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Jos. T. DURYEA, D. D., will preach the sermon. The other services have been assigned to Rev. Drs. COX, SPEAR and CUYLER, and Rev. THEO. S. BROWN.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR

Motion to Set Aside Judge Blatchford's Order.

Affidavits of Jay Gould and Others---The Argument Opened.

United States Circuit Court, Southern District—Before Judge Nelson.

A large array of counsel and a large number of spectators attended in this Court yesterday morning to hear the motion to set aside Judge Blatchford's order, appointing Jay Gould receiver.

Mr. Belmont was represented by Mr. O'Conor, Judge Pierrepont, Mr. Rapallo, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Macfarland. Judge Davies was present with his counsel, Judge Davis and Judge Emott. Mr. Whelpley was represented by Mr. Seward, and the Erie Railway Company by Judge Porter, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Field.

Judge Pierrepont began by asking leave of the Court to bring on the motion in the case of Whelpley *vs.* The Erie Railway Company. The Judge took down the title of the cause, but before the motion was opened Mr. Seward rose and said: Before the motion is opened I have a preliminary objection to make. Mr. Whelpley alleges that he brings his suit for himself and all others similarly situated, the stock which he holds being part of 200,000 shares. Mr. Belmont in his petition alleges that he holds some stock similarly situated. His statement is somewhat enigmatical, but the key to it is found in his complaint in the suit in the State Court, in which he says that he holds 4,000 shares, purchased before August, 1868. Now I have here the affidavit of the transfer clerk, that none of the certificates of stock transferred before that time were of these 200,000 shares. We ask, therefore, for an order of reference to be held at once, to see if the stock held by the petitioner is any part of the stock mentioned in the bill.

Mr. O'Conor—That is not a preliminary matter. It is contesting the right of the petitioner to the relief which he asks.

Judge Nelson—That is a question which goes to the merits.

Mr. Rapallo then proceeded to open the motion. He said that this order appointed Jay Gould receiver of $8,000,000, to the extent prayed for in the fifth prayer of the bill, and it directed the Company to put into his hands cash and securities enough to furnish that amount. But the bill goes a little further than the holders of the 200,000 shares. It speaks of all damages that the stockholders have sustained, and does not limit itself to the holders of stock issued since Oct. 18, 1868. My friend is mistaken as to the contents of the bill. Perhaps he did not draw it himself. Now, stock has been issued to the amount of about $40,000,000, and the order directs securities of the Company to be placed in the hands of the receiver, enough to realize $8,000,000. The securities may have to be sacrificed to a great deal more than that amount, and that concerns every stockholder. We ask that this proceeding be set aside on the ground that it was collusive, and was instituted in fraud of another proceeding then pending and on hearing in another Court, and in violation of an injunction then existing against this Company; that it was fraudulent in its intent, and that Gould was the last person who should have been selected as receiver by any Court knowing the facts of the case. The attempt was to throw around that man the shield and mantle of this Court, to protect him in his iniquities; and your Honor will see that this was but one action in a series having the same end in view.

Mr. Rapallo went on to state the facts of the Belmont suit in the State Court, and the situation of the Company at this time, and that Gould and his friends having got $16,000,000 of the funds of the Company in their hands, and, being stock brokers, had used it to tie up the money market and cause the late serious money panic—depreciating stock values that they might buy it at low prices, and then letting the money out that they might profit by the expansion to sell at high prices; that they had also purchased various pieces of property improperly; that it was not necessary to state the matters in detail, but he had stated enough to show the charges against these men; that when these men saw that the learned and upright Judge, before whom the motion for a receiver was on hearing, did not conceal his opinion of their acts, and that their case before him was hopeless, they rushed over here and got a Judge of this Court to throw his mantle around them; that the Judge was ignorant of these facts must be presumed, for it could not be that any Judge knowing them could have made such an order.

Mr. Stoughton here interrupted Mr. Rapallo, and said: If the Court please, we do not propose to accept the statements of the counsel in this case. We intend to rely upon affidavits, and we suppose that the other side should do so also. We have affidavits which we intend to read, and when read they will, I think, disappoint in some measure the gentleman who has been stating facts, as I think, rather loosely.

Mr. O'Conor—We do not disagree. We on our side only propose to state the contents of our papers, not reading them in full, so as not to weary the Court.

Judge Nelson—If there are papers to be read in opposition to this application, it is proper to read them before the motion is opened. I had supposed that probably there were no papers to be read.

Mr. Stoughton—It is usual for counsel in opening such a motion to state what the contents of their papers are, without aspersions upon any one. I thought it proper, therefore, to interrupt the gentleman, in order to say that we had papers to read on our side.

Judge Nelson—Read your papers.

Mr. Seward—I should be satisfied, may it please the Court, to rest the matter as far as the plaintiff is concerned, upon the question whether Mr. Belmont has any interest in the suit, were it not that there are in the morning papers and in the remarks of the gentleman on the other side some charges of collusion. I therefore read the following affidavit of the plaintiff:

Henry B. Whelpley, being sworn, says that this suit was brought in this Court under the advice of his counsel, for the purpose of having the question decided by this Court, and in this action, if possible, whether the stock in said bill mentioned was the genuine stock of the defendant, or whether the same was illegal and conferred upon the holders of the certificates thereof no legal rights as stockholders in said Company; that the proceedings which have taken place in this cause have not been, so far as he is concerned, collusive, and that they were not intended to deprive either Belmont or Lucke, or other stockholders of said Company, or any other person, of their remedies either against Mr. Jay Gould or any other person, but that the same were taken with the intent of procuring from this Court by as speedy a decision as possible a determination of the question presented by the bill herein for the benefit of all parties interested in the decision thereof; that if the said Belmont and Lucke are holders of the same kind of stock as that held by this deponent, then this said action was brought as much for the protection of their said stock as that of this deponent or any other holder. This deponent further says that it is true that at one time he was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Fisk, Belden & Co., but he denies that he has been so in their employ for the last six months; he avers that for about the last three months he has been engaged and is now engaged in business on his own account, and he denies that he has ever purchased, or that he now holds any stock of any kind, including that mentioned in the bill herein for the purpose of aiding Messrs. Fisk and Gould, or either of them, or any other person, in the perpetration of any fraud, or to aid them in doing any improper act whatever. H. B. WHELPLEY.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1868. H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Mr. Seward said that by the courtesy of his associates he would also read a portion of the affidavit of Jay Gould.

He read a portion of it denying any collusion in the bringing of this suit. He also read an affidavit of Fisk & Gould that they did not sell Whelpley any of the stock which he held.

Mr. Rapallo—Are those all the papers?

Mr. Stoughton—Oh, no! Be patient. You will know when we begin what there is.

May it please the Court: Before reading the papers for the Company I will say that the moving papers were served only on Saturday afternoon or evening, and the parties, knowing perfectly well that any suggestion of delay to meet the affidavits would be stigmatized as an attempt to postpone judicial action, have prepared, no matter within what time, such affidavits as will present to judicial notice for the first time the facts of the case. These three directors were charged in the Supreme Court with acts of the gravest character, and they had no opportunity to meet those charges. The motion for a receiver was noticed for the 23d of November, and the receiver was appointed on that day by an order printed, and in which his name was inserted, and this was done without these men having any opportunity to read affidavits in their own behalf. We have affidavits here which we shall read, and we shall have one or two more which we hope to have ready in time, but we shall ask no delay.

Judge Porter then proceeded to read affidavits in opposition to the application.

We have space only for the following:

AFFIDAVIT OF JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould being sworn, says, that since the present Board of Directors was elected, which was on the 13th day of October, 1869, no bonds, convertible or otherwise, have been issued by the defendant; that all of the bonds issued by the defendant were so issued by it prior to the said 13th day of October, 1868; that since the date of said election there has been no stock issued by the defendant, except such as was issued on the conversion of bonds so as aforesaid issued prior to the said election, and in pursuance of the agreement contained in said bonds, that the same would be converted into stock at the option of the holder. I further say that the moneys arising from the issuing of the said convertible bonds were not kept separate, distinct and apart from the other moneys and funds of the said Company, but the same were mingled with the general funds of the Company, and were kept as such other funds were kept, and could not, after the receipt thereof, by the Company, be traced as the proceeds of any particular bond or bonds, or otherwise identified; the Company, however, kept on its books proper accounts showing receipts and expenditures as required by law. I further say that an affidavit was made by me in the action in the Supreme Court, in which said August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke were plaintiffs, and that in said affidavit I met and controverted many of the allegations in the complaint in said action. That the said affidavit was not then completed for want of an opportunity and sufficient time therefor. The Court in which the action on the argument of which the said affidavit was intended to be used having, at the earnest solicitation of the counsel for said Belmont, refused to grant any postponment of the said motion to procure said affidavit to be completed. That I have as yet had no opportunity to meet the charges made in the complaint of said Belmont against myself and my associates in the Board of Directors of said Company, and which charges, so far as they impute to me or my co-directors any official misconduct, I declare to be untrue. Since the hearing of said motion in the Supreme Court I have been engaged in preparing an additional affidavit to be used in the said action in the State Court, and have not yet fully completed the same. That copies of said affidavits are hereto annexed, and I reaffirm the several statements therein, and in addition thereto say: As to the allegation in the complaint of said Belmont, that in order to provide against the contingency of not securing a sufficient number of votes at the election in October, 1868, a certificate or certificates for 200,000 new or additional shares of stock were prepared or issued as a pretended conversion of convertible bonds of the said Company, I deny the same, and say that the same is wholly untrue, and no such certificate or certificates, and no such share or shares were made or issued, or was or were prepared or issued, and that no such pretended conversion was made for the purposes alleged in the said complaint, or for any other purpose, or at all, and that I know of no shares or certificate to which by any possibility the said allegations in the said complaint could refer. I further say that all the votes cast at the said election in October, 1868, were cast in favor of the present Board, and that said Board was unanimously elected, as will appear more fully by the affidavit of Mr. Peck, one of the inspectors at said election; and in regard to the charge covertly intimated in the complaint that stockholders residing abroad, who could not attend at the election in person, were, or may be, prevented from voting at the elections by the adoption of a by-law providing that stock shall be voted on only by the stockholders in person, I deny the same, and I aver that no such by-law has ever been adopted or contemplated; and I deny that any alien stockholder has been or can be prevented from voting at the elections of said Company by any action of the Board of Directors thereof, and at the last election a large amount of stock, which I believe, and which was claimed, to be property of non-residents, was voted on by proxy. I further say that the allegation in the petition of August Belmont herein, that the stock mentioned in the bill herein was put or caused to be put into the name of the complainant by me is untrue. I further deny that any convertible bonds of the Company have been issued, or any shares of stock of the Company issued in exchange therefor, or otherwise, for the purpose of obtaining the possession and control of money and of withdrawing the same from circulation or diverting the same from the ordinary channels of business, or of creating a scarcity of money, or of depriving the public of the facilities of loans from banks or moneyed institutions, or of creating a depreciation in moneyed securities, and I say that the allegations in that behalf made in the said complaint are untrue. I deny the allegations in the complaint of said Belmont in regard to the amounts of money received by me from the earnings of the Company and other sources, and deny the said amounts are in said complaint correctly stated, or that the said moneys have not been kept in the treasury of the Company, or have not stood to its credit, or that they have been under the control of Mr. Fisk and myself as individuals, but I say that all the moneys received by me for and on account of the said Company have been held by me as Treasurer and in the manner stated in my former affidavit. I deny that any portions of the money of the Company have been secreted, concealed or removed to Canada or elsewhere beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or that the same have been used in the private speculations of Fisk and myself, or of either of us. As to the allegation of the complaint, that by making issues of stock and locking up the proceeds thereof, and rendering money scarce, the price of the stock has been reduced, as in the complaint mentioned, I deny the same and say it is untrue, and also deny the allegation that Fisk and myself have been enabled to, or have in fact, by the means in the complaint charged, obtained speculative contracts for the delivery of stock of the Company, or rendered the stock scarce, or raised the price on the market temporarily and fictitiously, or that I have intended or designed to secure the results or objects in the behalf charged in the said complaint. The allegations in the said complaint in regard to the pecuniary means and responsibility of Mr. Fisk and myself are untrue, and I deny the same of my own knowledge, and I believe the same to be untrue as far as respects Mr. Lane. I was advised that this suit would be commenced by the complainant, and being assured in my own mind that my own conduct as the President and as a director, and as the Treasurer of the defendant have been in all respects just and correct, and believing that the action of my associates in said Board had also been in all respects just and correct, I expressed my willingness that such suit should be commenced in this Court for the purpose of presenting to this Court for its determination, the question whether the stock mentioned in the bill herein was properly issued, and such was the only question which I understood to be presented in said suit. When the details of the relief to be demanded in the action came under discussion, after, as I understood, the bill had been nearly completed, I claimed and asserted that I, as the Treasurer, was the party intrusted by the stockholders and their representatives with all the moneys of the defendants, and that I should be continued in the custody thereof, and that I should not be interfered with therein, and that I was willing to give any reasonable security which the Court might require. This I believe was faithfully communicated to the Court, and I have given the security required by the order. JAY GOULD.

Sworn, this 30th day of November, 1868, before me, H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT OF JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould being duly sworn deposes and says that he was first elected a Secretary of the Erie Railway at the annual election Oct. 8, 1867; that among the directors elected were Frank Work and Daniel Drew; that shortly after such election said Drew, Work, Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt and others formed what is known in Wall-street as a pool to speculate in Erie stock; after working together for some time a quarrel broke out between said Richard Schell and Drew, each accusing the other of having cheated the pool; the result of this quarrel was a series of litigations against Drew and the Erie Railway Company, which litigations were either in the names of, or controlled by, said Schell, Work and Vanderbilt; while these litigations were progressing a second speculation was gotten up in the stock by Schell, Vanderbilt and others, to corner Drew, who was supposed to be short of the stock; this last combination resulted in a disastrous failure, and Vanderbilt left with a large amount of Erie stock on hand, at high prices. This brings us down to June, 1868.

About this time, negotiations were commenced between Richard Schell, Frank Work, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, and John S. Eldridge, the then President of the Erie Railway Company, the result of which was a pretended settlement on the following basis:

1. Erie Railway Company to pay Cornelius Vanderbilt a subsidy of $1,000,000, and also to buy of him $5,000,000 of this Erie stock at 70 per cent., amounting to $3,500,000 more.

2. Erie Company to pay Richard Schell and Frank Work their alleged losses in their speculations in Erie stock amounting to $429,000, and $25,000 to C. A. Rapallo, who had been counsel for said Schell and Work in the aforesaid litigations.

3. Erie Company to purchase of John S. Eldridge $5,000,000 of his Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, at 80 per cent.

4. Erie Company to settle with Drew, and release him from the repayment of a large amount of money honestly due the road.

And this deponent further saith he opposed such settlement by all means in his power until he found a large majority of the Board against him, he was thereupon persuaded to reluctantly withdraw his opposition, and the said settlements were accordingly consummated. And deponent further says, that at the last annual election, Oct. 13, 1868, deponent was unanimously elected Director and President of the Company, and that since said election he has devoted himself unremittingly to the interests of the Company and the development of the resources of the road. And deponent further says, that shortly preceding the commencement of the action in the name of August Belmont and another against the Erie Company, Mr. Drew came to see deponent, and said he was in possession of information that it was important deponent should know. He then proceeded to say that there was a conspiracy to blackmail the Company. Deponent asked said Drew who the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Nov. 18, and Queenstown Nov. 19, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those already at hand.

SPAIN.

The Conciliatory Manifesto—A Comprehensive Document—Republican Meeting in the Metropolis—Birth of Religious Liberty—The Loan—The Insurrection in Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

The long expected and so often promised "manifesto of conciliation" made its appearance this morning. It is intended, as I before mentioned to you, to influence the elections, by showing that the three parties—Progressists, Union-Liberals and Democrats—are acting in perfect harmony. Since the matter was first discussed, however, at OLOZAGA's residence, the position of things has changed materially. The leaders of the Democracy who took part in this project, have lost the confidence of the Republican portion of the party, which may be said to comprise more than three-fourths of its members. Those, therefore, who have signed this document, such as RIVERO, MARTOS, BECERRA and PEREIRA, can in no sense be said to represent the sentiments of their party. They pledge their individual opinions, and that is all.

The delay which took place in the publication of the manifesto, had led to the impression that it would never see the light. Stories were current of the irreconcilability of the views of those concocting it, which were more or less well founded. The truth of the matter was, that the Government and its supporters wanted to put forth a programme much less liberal than that demanded by RIVERO and his associates. On several occasions the conferences were broken off, and a rupture seemed inevitable. The Government, however, feeling no confidence in its own position, finally yielded all that was demanded, and the manifesto at last makes its appearance, in a form which must satisfy all but determined Republicans.

It sets out by proclaiming union of sentiment and action between Liberals of all shades of opinion, as the only hope of safety for the country, and declares that the three parties have adopted and will henceforth inscribe on their banners, the following as their principles: Universal suffrage; the consecration of the National Sovereignty as the source of all legitimate power; all the rights and liberties which restore to the Spanish citizen his full dignity; individual security; inviolability of domicile and correspondence; right of reunion and peaceable association; liberty of the Press; liberty of instruction; liberty of worship, which consecrates and guarantees forever the rights of conscience; unity of legislation and trial by jury. These are the principles, according to the manifesto, which give a character and physiognomy to the revolution of 1868. They establish the political unity of the Spanish people, close the constituent epoch, and when fully recognized, will enable Spain to advance unhesitatingly, like England, in the path of indefinite progress. The signers of the manifesto believe that to consolidate the revolution, to develope its principles in laws and manners, to unite liberty to order, to avoid divisions which would be fatal to both, and obey the general desire of the country, it will be necessary to adopt the monarchical form of government, but not such a monarchy as that which has just disappeared. It must be a monarchy born, not of Divine right, but of the right of the people, consecrated by universal suffrage, and symbolizing the sovereignty of the nation; a monarchy which will be surrounded by all essential liberties, and that will personify the rights of the citizen, which are superior to all institutions and all powers—a Democratic and popular monarchy in short. It states that the Liberals have signed this manifesto because they have always professed the principles put forth in it, and the Democrats because while believing that the Democracy has a logical and definitive form of Government, they consider that their pressing it now would be a danger for liberty, and for the conquests of the revolution. They therefore sacrifice their aspirations to a consideration which has greater weight with them—the interest of the country. Nevertheless while counseling their friends to vote for a popular monarchy, the signers of the manifesto declare that they will respect the will of the nation, as expressed through the Cortes, and will support and defend whatever form of government it may choose to adopt. This document has made a most favorable impression, and will damage somewhat the Republican programme. It is signed on the part of the Union-Liberals by RIOS ROSAS DULCE, CANTERO, the Marquis DE VEGA ARMIGO; on that of the Progessistas by OLOZAGA, AGUIRRE, MARTOS, HERRERA, ULLOA and FERNANDEZ DE LA FLOR, and on that of the Democrats by RIVERO, BECERRA, PEREIRA, MARTOS and several others. The directors of the following journals have also appended their signatures to it: Unionist—*Diario Espanol, Politica, Imparcial, Cascabel;* Progressiste—*Novedades, Iberia, Eco Nacional, Nacion, Universal, Sucesos, Puerte de Alsolea;* Democratic—*Voluntad Nacional, Opinion* and *Centinela del Pueblo.*

A notice has been published calling upon all who agree with the sentiments put forward in the manifesto "of the three parties" to assemble to-morrow at noon in the Plaza de Palacio. It is intended to make of this affair a grand demonstration. All the employes of the Government are to be drummed in to make up the crowd.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

On Friday evening another Republican meeting was held in PRICE's Circus. Every part of the immense amphitheatre was thronged. After the names of the persons elected as members of the Central Directing Committee had been declared, Señor CASTELAR addressed the assembly in a most eloquent speech, which was interrupted at the end of almost every sentence by bursts of applause. After declaring that order was the foundation of liberty, he proclaimed the Federal Republic as the form of government to which he and those associated with him devoted their allegiance. "In Spain," he said, "we have existing a social condition that no other nation has ever possessed. We are a people with all the traditions of a republican confederation, and all the virtues of free citizens. It is not surprising that a nation like the United States, free, laborious and artistic, should be the first to recognize a people who, after fifteen years of despotism, have awakened to a life of liberty." He declared himself against all foreign entanglements. Spain was sufficiently strong to consolidate her liberties and to repel interventions of every sort. He was for the entire separation of Church and State, and was of opinion that the popular liberties would never be secure until the present army was replaced by a force of armed citizens. He would arm every man capable of defending the country, but on the system adopted in the United States. There liberty never could be imperilled, for the interests of the armed force and of the citizen were identical. He was for the principle of decentralization in all branches of the public administration, and he would have the Governors of Provinces elected by the suffrages of the people of those Provinces alone. He urged his hearers to propogate republican ideas by reason and argument, but not by force. Violence was always fatal to the cause of republicanism. He rejected as chimerical the idea of a Democratic monarchy, and ridiculed the pretensions of all the candidates who had been named as fit persons to carry out that idea. In concluding, he again impressed upon his auditors the necessity of scrupulously obeying the laws and of depriving their opponents of all pretence of charging them with a desire to secure a realization of their ideal through anarchy and bloodshed.

The meeting separated in the most orderly manner.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

From the time which the Government has taken to consider the application made for leave to erect a Protestant church in Madrid, an apprehension was created that it would be refused, or, at all events, postponed, to give the Cortes an opportunity of dealing with the subject generally. All anxiety in regard to it has, however, been put an end to by the following letter, addressed to the gentleman who headed the deputation:

To Col. G. Fitch:

The Minister of Grace and Justice has duly considered your petition for permission to erect a Protestant Temple in the capital, and he has seen fit to authorize it. You can accordingly proceed with the construction of the building, in such manner as shall be in conformity with the rules laid down by the municipal ordinances.

MADRID, Nov. 9, 1868.

The clerical organs are furious with the Minister for daring to anticipate the decision of the Cortes on the still unsettled question of liberty of worship. *La Regeneracion* says that no greater outrage had ever been committed on the Spanish people. The Minister had no power to grant such a permission, the people not having as yet expressed their wishes on the subject. *La Nacion* defends the Minister, and urges him to proceed with the work of progress in religious matters. It replies to the objection that he had no power to authorize the building of Protestant and other sectarian churches, by the fact that the Juntas, the expression of the general will of the country, had all declared in favor of the fullest measure of religious liberty. The permission demanded for the construction of a synagogue in the capital has not as yet been granted. The Minister probably wishes to experiment with the authorization above accorded before he faces the storm which the legalization of the Jewish worship is sure to arouse. I see it stated that Jewish synagogues are about to be erected in other parts of the country, but I do not believe that any permission to that effect has as yet been granted.

THE LOAN.

The subscription to the new loan proceeds slowly but encouragingly. On the three first days after its emission there was subscribed in Madrid and the Provinces about $3,000,000. On the 11th the Minister of Finance had an interview with the capitalists who came to Madrid to negotiate for portions of the loan. At this meeting he declared that he would be quite satisfied if he could only place in Spain a fourth part of it. He was sure of effecting the remainder of the operation abroad. He also made the satisfactory announcement that the new loan would not have to pay the tax of five per cent. to which the other values quoted at the Bourse would be subjected. The clergy and the reactionists generally are working heaven and earth to prevent the success of the loan. To their anxiety in this regard are to be traced the alarming rumors with which the city is daily filled, and which I see are faithfully telegraphed abroad in order to produce distrust in the minds of foreign capitalists. Thus one day you will hear that the Republic has been proclaimed in Andalusia or Catalonia, on another that the Minister of Finance is about to abandon his position in despair. Then again, under the pretext of desiring to put an end to the dissemination of evil reports, these sowers of discord call for a Government of force and energy which will deal summarily with the enemies of the public credit. All this of course tends to create a certain amount of anxiety and distrust, but after a little the game will become clear to the most unreflecting, and it will be defeated without the necessity of a resort to violent measures. Its authors, however, will come to grief in another way, unless they observe a little more prudence in their proceedings. Thus, the other evening, on the occasion of the first appearance of a new journal called *La Gorda*, in which the military were violently assailed, a number of officers and soldiers proceeded to the publication office with the intention of punishing the editors. They found only an old woman in the building. Although the shrewish character of the publication was perfectly in keeping with this its solitary representative, the party left without inflicting upon her either offence or injury.

PRUSSIA AND SPAIN.

Baron KAUNITZ, the newly accredited Minister from Prussia, has just arrived in Madrid with instructions to open the most cordial and intimate relations with the Provisional Government. The Spanish revolution has been a godsend to the Berlin Cabinet, for it has placed its great bugbear—NAPOLEON—in a defensive instead of aggressive position.

CLERICAL REFORMS.

The new law regulating Church benefices will make its appearance in a few days. I understand that it reduces the number of ecclesiastical circumscriptions to four. This will leave only four archbishoprics out of the ten already existing, and sixteen bishoprics out of forty. I am not aware whether it is intended to reduce the number of canons in the cathedrals throughout the country. In such places as Toledo and Burgos they are ridiculously out of proportion with the spiritual wants of the two communities.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The *Havas Agency*, which lives by the propagation of all sorts of absurd rumors, pretends that letters have been received from officers of the French Navy, attributing the reported disturbances in Cuba to influences exercised by emissaries from the United States. The fact may be as stated, but the authority is doubtful. Besides, there is no occasion for the United States to resort to any measure which might embarrass the Provisional Government. The work of emancipation will be effected in a manner that will satisfy all the real friends of the negro. The first number of the *Voz de Siglo*, an abolitionist journal, is to make its appearance on Monday next. It is to be edited by M. MORETE Y PRENDERGAST, one of the most brilliant of the young political orators and writers of Spain.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Question of Grants to Sectarian Institutions—The School Law—The Murderer of D'Arcy McGee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 27, 1868.

The political *quidnuncs* of this somewhat sensational capital, were all agog a few days since, in the expectation of a grand crisis in the Provincial Cabinet, which some one said was certain to happen, but it has not come yet, nor is there any prospect of its coming. The rumor seems to have arisen in this way: Last session the Ministry found it necessary to declare against the continuance of grants to institutions of a sectarian character, and it was therefore decided that after the present year the sectarian or denominational colleges should be thrown upon their own resources, but the Wesleyan Methodists were determined not to be thrust out, and they accordingly got up an agitation in favor of the annual grant being continued to Victoria College. How far they have succeeded may be gathered from the fact that the Attorney-General will not yield; but, one of his colleagues being a Methodist, and a pressure having been brought to bear upon him, it was taken for granted that he could not resist it, consequently a crisis must be the result. Fortunately it is all a mistake. Methodist as he is, Mr. CARLING will not be prevailed upon to give way, for he knows that the moment he does so he is done. It is apparent that he fully understands his position, and will not be induced to take a step backward even to please his Methodist friends in London. It is strange how inconsistent some people can be when it suits their purpose to be so. The Methodists have always been great sticklers for non-sectarian education, but when they feel the Government support passing away from them, they are loud in denouncing the course which deprives them of the grant from the State. This denominational question bids fair to become troublesome, unless the Government stand firm and refuse to alter the policy they have adopted.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

The Legislature recently appointed a committee to examine into the educational system of the Province, in connection with the abuses complained of in the management of Upper Canada College, and it has been in session for several days, the Chief Superintendent of Education being present to offer suggestions and otherwise assist in the deliberations. The final result has not been reached, but it looks as if some important changes would be effected. Our general School law is very good, but it has its defects, nevertheless, and it is to be hoped they will be removed. In the first place it is proposed to appoint a Minister of Public Instruction, and under him will be Superintendents, but no Chief Superintendent, as at present; in fact, it is understood that Dr. RYERSON, the present incumbent, has recommended the appointment of a Minister of Instruction, because he intends to resign. Some changes will be made in the carrying out of the system, and the school districts will be rearranged, and the salaries of teachers so fixed that the caprice of municipalities cannot affect them. What will be done with the College is a matter of speculation at present, but there is hardly any doubt that a sweeping change will be made, if it is not entirely disendowed.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Attorney-General has seen fit to alter his Election bill, by striking out the qualification clause, so that any British subject may be eligible as a candidate for the Legislature. The concession is not a great one, but it is an important change from a qualification of $4,000 real estate over and above all just debts. Our legislators are evidently gaining wisdom by degrees, and nothing wiser than the abolition of the qualification of members of the Legislature could be thought of. The next move will be to do away with it for the House of Commons. Is it not strange that Canada should be behind England in this respect?

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

An exciting subject just now is the Huron election case, upon which a Committee of the Legislature is sitting. The member, Mr. GIBBONS, is petitioned against by Mr. ISAAC CARLING, the beaten candidate, on the ground that he polled over one hundred alien votes. GIBBONS had only a majority of ten, so that the Election Committee hold that it is not necessary to go into a scrutiny of CARLING's votes; that is unfair, for it is but right that there should be a chance for the member petitioned against to try if he cannot find bad votes among those polled for his opponent. It takes a long time to settle a contested election in our Legislature, and it is only too plain that a change in the act is required.

WHALEN ON HABEAS CORPUS.

The assassin of Hon. Mr. MCGEE is just now the great object of attraction among us. Few people see him save the priests, but his name is in every one's mouth, and all know that he is the vilest of reprobates, his language being of the most shocking and disgraceful kind. The fellow seems to have no regard for anything or anybody. He is stolid and apparently indifferent, but his terrible blasphemy shocks every one who hears it. He is to have his case argued on Monday before the Judges. The ground of application for a new trial is, that the trial was informal. The law permits counsel for a prisoner to challenge twenty jurors peremptorily, and two for cause. In WHALEN's case the counsel, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, challenged only eighteen peremptorily, for the reason that he found he could not show cause for challenging the remaining two; the consequence was that he stopped at the eighteen, or rather, counsel for the Crown refused to let him go on in his challenging, and he was obliged to take the number. Mr. CAMERON now applies for a new trial, because he regards the proceedings in the first trial as informal, for the reason assigned. It is thought by some that the application will be granted, as Mr. CAMERON was justified in challenging for cause, without first challenging twenty jurors peremptorily.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN YOUNG.

Great preparations are going on at Ottawa for the reception of Sir JOHN YOUNG to-day. He will arrive about 4 o'clock, and be received with every mark of respect. The Ministers now at the seat of Government will meet him at Prescott, and on his arrival at the Ottawa Railway Station he will have a grand ovation. The addresses of welcome, however, are not to be presented until he is sworn in, on Tuesday. It is said that our new Governor is a man of fortune, and intends to spend it freely. If so, he will not be like any of his predecessors. Rideau Hall has been prepared for him, and he will remain at Ottawa. Lord MONCK lived, most of the time at Spencer Wood, near Quebec, and acted as if he was afraid to go to Ottawa. Those who are so much in favor of Sir JOHN YOUNG just now, may get tired of him soon enough, for it is generally the case where there is so much toadying at first.

A Long Boat Ride to be Attempted.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, Nov. 27.

Two young men, W. H. JONES, of Dayton, and Prof. O. M. D. BOSE, recently of Frederick City, Md., are to start to-morrow morning from this city, in an open boat, on an excursion to the mouth of the Tallehatchie River. This river is a branch of the Yazoo, in Mississippi. They are to go by way of the Miami Canal to Cincinnati, and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi to Vicksburg, and from thence up the Yazoo to the point of destination, which, if they succeed in reaching, will comprise a journey of more than fifteen hundred miles. The boat in which they are to make the journey is a light pine skiff, 14½ feet in length, and about 3½ feet in breadth at the widest part. The front part of it is covered with an oil-cloth cover, perhaps 2½ feet high, supported in such a manner as to give it the shape of a Gothic house-roof. The boat is driven through the water partly by means of oars, and partly by means of a small stern wheel. This wheel is given motion by means of two levers, fastened in a perpendicular position about the centre of the boat. Two iron rods extend from the levers (one from each) to separate cranks fastened to the shaft of the wheel. By the working of the levers, the wheel is made to drive the boat through the water in either direction.

Messrs. JONES and BOSE express their intention to pass over the falls in the Ohio, at Louisville, instead of going around them by way of the canal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

List of Candidates for the Various Offices.

The following is a list of the various candidates for the suffrages of the people at the election to-day. Although there is very little doubt that all the members of the present Board of Aldermen have the right to hold over for another year, yet the various parties, the Republican excepted, have thought proper to make nominations for this office in several of the odd numerical districts. There is, however, a vacancy in the Fifteenth District, caused by the election of Mr. O'BRIEN to the office of Sheriff, and this, of course, has to be filled.

The time for opening the polls is 7:05, and the time for closing 4:33.

FOR MAYOR.

Frederick A. Conkling, Rep.
A. Oakey Hall, Tammany and Mozart.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Dorman B. Eaton, Rep.
Richard O'Gorman, Tammany and Mozart.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE FOURTH DISTRICT.

James H. Welsh, Rep.

FOR ALDERMEN.

3d District—John Bradish, Rep.
9th District—Jacob Zabriskie, Tam.
15th District—James Ingram, Rep.
Richard Croker, Tam.
Marshall Voght, Moz.
17th District—Cornelius W. Campbell, Tam.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

1st District—James Healy, Tam.
Joseph D. Costa, Rep.
James Gray, Moz.
2d District—Wm. Conroy, Rep.
Patrick Lysaght, Tam. and Moz.
3d District—James A. Monaghan, Tam. and Moz.
4th District—Bryan Reilly, Tam.
Patrick McNamara, Moz.
5th District—Lorens Bomer, Rep.
Isaac Robinson, Tam. and Moz.
6th District—George W. Ivans, Rep.
Lawrence E. Hill, Tam.
Patrick O'Connor, Moz.
7th District—Wm. W. Terhune, Rep.
John Hampson, Tam.
Jas. L. Babbitt, Moz.
8th District—Edward Welsh, Tam. and Moz.
9th District—James E. McVeaney, Rep.
Peter Culkin, Tam. and Moz.
10th District—Stephen H. Knapp, Rep.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Tam. and Moz.
11th District—C. C. Pinckney, Rep.
B. K. Murphy, Tam.
Thomas B. Cratty and M. Dougherty, Moz.
12th District—Peter Rome, Rep.
Thos. F. Daley, Tam. and Moz.
13th District—Samuel T. Lappin, Rep.
Patrick Gibney, Tam.
Wm. Lamb, Moz.
14th District—James McGee Rep.
John Riley, Tam.
Maurice Shannon, Moz.
15th District—Hugh Turner, Rep.
Austin V. Petit, Tam.
James Gibson, Moz. and Dem. Un.
16th District—Wm. S. Boyd, Rep.
Nicholas Houghton, Tam. and Moz.
Florence Scannel, Dem. Union.
17th District—C. W. Cregier, Rep.
Thos. Higgins, Tam.
Thos. Nolan, Moz. and Dem. Union.
18th District—H. M. Williams, Rep.; Bernard O'Neill, Tam.; Michael Fay, Moz. and Dem. Union.
19th District—David S. Jackson, Jr., Tam.; John McCormick, Moz. and Dem. Union.
20th District—Henry C. Perley, Rep.; J. Cunningham, Tam.; Hugh H. Moore, Moz. and Dem. Union.
21st District—Stephen Roberts, Rep.; Geo. H. E. Lynch, Tam.; John Shelly, Moz.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1st District—George Terwilliger, Rep.
Timothy Brennan, Tam., Moz. and Dem. Union.
2d District—Wilson Small, Tam., Moz. and Dem. U.
3d District—Samuel B. H. Vance, Rep.
Samuel A. Lewis, Tam.
4th District—James R. Taylor, Rep.
John Kaiser, Jr., Tam. and Moz.
5th District—Richard Warren, Rep.
Wm. O'Donnell, Tam. and Moz.
Philip J. McGuire, Dem. Union.
6th District—Alex. Wilder, Rep.
Leander Buck, Tam.
7th District—Horatio P. Allen, Rep.
Thomas E. S. Hanks, Tam.
Andrew Smith, Moz.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

1st Ward—J. F. Battersby, Rep.
Wm. Kenney, Tam.
2d Ward—John Robinson, Rep. and Tam.
3d Ward—Michael McCann, Tam.
4th Ward—Thomas White, Tam., Moz., and Dem. U.
5th Ward—Joseph Graham, Rep.
Cornelius Quinn, Tam.
6th Ward—No nominations.
7th Ward—Joseph P. Jardine, Rep.
Dennis J. Twigg, Tam. and Moz.
Wm. Miles, Dem. U.
8th Ward—Matthias Clark, Rep.
David S. Page, Tam. and Moz.
To fill vacancy, Geo. W. Van Vorst, Tam and Moz.
9th Ward—James W. Farr, Rep.
John Hack, Tam.
10th Ward—Benjamin F. Shaffer, Rep.
Hugo Gorsch, Dem. Union.
Alonzo Truesdale, Tam.
11th Ward—L. S. Goebel, Rep.
Edward Mieling, Tam.
To fill vacancy, Samuel Gregor, Rep.
Richard O'Sullivan, Tam.
12th Ward—Patrick Dunnigan, Tam.
13th Ward—Joseph F. Ellery, Rep.
James Manon, Tam.
14th Ward—Patrick Collins, Tam. and Mozart.
15th Ward—Jacob Story, Jr., Rep.
Charles D. Brown, Tam.
To fill vacancy, J. Walker Fowler, Tam.
16th Ward—John G. McNary, Rep.
Arthur Abmuty, Tam.
17th Ward—Martin B. Brown, Rep.
John R. Hennessy, Tam.
Michael Hahn, Dem. Union.
18th Ward—Lewis J. Kelly, Tam., to fill vacancy.
Andrew Schuerman, Tam.
19th Ward—James R. Davis, Rep.
Timothy Daly, Tam.
20th Ward—H. D. Lapaugh, Rep.
Valentine Manck, Tam.
21st Ward—Henry McCabe, Tam.
Frank G. Cairns, Moz.
G. N. Decker, Dem. Union.
To fill vacancy, T. H. Loomis, Tam.
22d Ward—John H. Morris, Rep.
Michael Groh and Anton Brenner, Tam.

THE LARKIN MURDER.

Continuation of the Inquest—Medical Testimony—Coroner's Address—The Verdict.

The inquest in the case of Felix Larkin, who was mortally wounded on Wednesday last, during a bar-room fracas, was continued yesterday morning, before Coroner Flynn, in the Chambers of the Common Council. The attendance was very numerous, and included a number of sporting characters and members of the prize ring. The prisoners, Bergin, Campbell and Ann Hynes, were present in custody. The Coroner having mentioned that Mr. John Flynn, one of the jurors, was unwell, the evidence of witnesses was proceeded with.

William McLean examined: On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, between the hours of two and three, on the corner of Charlton-street and Hudson, Felix Larkin, David O'Dea, Timothy Collins, Patrick McKenney and myself were in company together; Larkin asked us to go to Spring-street to have some oyster stews; when we got there he said the place was closed up, and requested us to go a little further down to see if we could find some place open; when we got to the corner of Canal and Hudson streets we saw lights burning in the window of a basement; we went to the door; Mr. O'Dea knocked; Larkin and I were going down the street together at the time; when O'Dea knocked, a voice inside inquired, "Who is there?" O'Dea replied, "Friends;" the door was then opened and Larkin and O'Dea went in, and I, with others, followed them; Mr. Campbell (the prisoner) asked what we wished, and O'Dea said they required some stews; he said he could not give us any stews as the fire was out; during this time Larkin and myself had taken an egg each from the table; we opened them and found them raw; I turned to Campbell and told him that they were not cooked; he said he knew that; I then asked him to give me a piece of ham; during this time he had cut some and given it to O'Dea; he handed me a piece also; O'Dea then asked Larkin if he would take some; Larkin replied "No;" he also added, "If I cannot get any stew, I won't have anything;" then Campbell looked up from the table and said, "You dirty big loafer, do you think I can keep fires burning here all night to accommodate you?" Larkin said, "I did not think you should;" could not say whether he called him "a ——" (repeating a vile epithet;) with that Campbell came from behind the table and said, "Get out of here, you ——," at the same time drawing the knife produced; I stepped up toward the two, and told Campbell to desist; Larkin put up his hands and said, "For God's sake, you are not going to kill me with that thing;" then Campbell made toward the Canal-street door, entering a partitioned room through a doorway, where he spoke to some person; he then went to the Watts-street door, (there were three entrances,) and knocked at that; then Campbell went behind the bar and got the pistol produced, (a four barreled one;) O'Dea then went up to Campbell and told him for God's sake to stop it; then Campbell said to O'Dea, "Get out of the way, you ——, or I'll cut you;" O'Dea backed down from the knife, and Campbell went to the door leading into Watts-street, ran up stairs and then ran down again, approached Larkin and struck him on the head, somewhere above the eyebrow, with the carving-knife; during this time Bergin came out and made at O'Dea with a club; he had something else in his hand, which I cannot describe; I can identify the club produced; O'Dea was doing the best he could at Bergin with his open hands, while Bergin was trying to hit him with the club; the Police came in by this time and seized hold of O'Dea; Campbell had hold of Larkin, near the oyster box in the corner, plying at him with a knife; O'Dea broke away from the Police and snatched the club from Bergin; Larkin backed Campbell from the box by this time, and O'Dea ran over and struck Campbell with the club on the side of the head, knocking him senseless; before this time the woman, Ann Hynes, struck Larkin over the head with the same club I have identified; when she saw Campbell knocked senseless she made at Larkin again; the Police then took O'Dea out and commenced to rap; then Bergin made toward Larkin, and when I saw him going I went toward them, but Campbell made a pass at me with the knife; it passed my arm closely; he then made at Larkin and stabbed him in the side, and I turned around and saw another man with a great freeze coat on him, who put his hands toward me; I hit him, and as I knocked him on one side I ran up stairs; I called for the Police: there was one of them with a light moustache, who must have came from the other side of Canal-street; I got him by the collar to pull him down; then Larkin was saying, "Are you going to murder me?" he said this three times; I jumped down the steps, and when I got there I saw Bergin on one side of Larkin and Larkin on his knees and hands; Bergin had the knife into Larkin's body then about three inches; he could not get it far enough in, so he took his other hand and pressed it in; [murmurs,] the woman was on the other side of them saying, "Kill him! kill him!" at the same time she was hitting away at Larkin with something in her hand; then I turned around to Collins and said that Felix was dead; I told him to go for his wife; he said he did not know the way, and asked me to go with him; I met this man again who wore the frieze coat on the top of the steps as I came up; he tried to grab hold of me; I hit him and knocked him down; that is all I know.

Coroner—Do you know him?

Witness—No, Sir; he was a thin man, whom I have not seen since.

To Jurors—I saw an officer strike O'Dea on the head; Bergin tried to strike Campbell when the latter was in custody of the Police.

Police Constable Dapke, who made the arrest, deposed: About fifteen minutes past three o'clock, I was between Charlton and Vandam streets, on my beat, trying the doors; before long I observed a party of men going down Hudson-street; one of them called me over; he said: "Come over here;" he went down into a saloon, and I followed and saw Campbell and Larkin against the Hudson-street door of the saloon; Bergin and O'Dea were close to the Watts-street door struggling with each other as if fighting; I tried to separate them; I got hold of Bergin; I saw Campbell and Larkin have hold of each other; Campbell had a club in his hand and Larkin had a pistol in his hand; I was close to them; I now identify the club, (that of a policeman;) I let go of Bergin and rushed on Campbell and Larkin; before I got my hands on them, they let go of each other; Campbell stepped back three or four feet and fell; Campbell rose again and I took hold of him and O'Dea and Bergin and brought them to the Station-house; before I left the saloon I took a pistol from the floor near the door, and also another where Campbell had been standing with Larkin.

To Jurors—Larkin had, I think, the four-barreled pistol in his possession; the woman was close to the sleeping apartment, but I observed nothing in her hands; Larkin never got up after he fell.

Timothy Collins, a prize-fighter from England, one of the party who accompanied the deceased to the saloon, was then examined. He deposed: I was in the basement alluded to; it was closed up previous to my entrance; the first witness, before we entered said, "We will get some good oysters here;" Larkin and O'Dea first entered, and the other remained on the street; after we all gained admission, the prisoner, Campbell, unsheathed the carving-knife and called Larkin "a ——" (the vile name spoken of by previous witness;) I do not know what he had been doing with the knife previously; Campbell subsequently seized a pistol, and with it and the knife came from behind the refreshment table; at that time Larkin was standing at the end of a mahogany table; Campbell ran over to him and backed him into a small stall by pointing the knife at him; he ultimately struck him on the forehead with the knife, and I said, "My God, he is killed;" Larkin staggered back; Bergin, at that time, was standing near a partition, with a club in one hand and a pistol in the other; I ran up stairs and called for the Police; I then saw Bergin pushing a knife into Larkin's body, and heard the woman say, "Kill the ——;" I never saw any of the party except Larkin before that night.

To Jurors—I am positive there was no other woman but that alluded to in the house.

Coroner—Were there any shots fired that night?

Witness—Not that I know of; there might have been when I left for the wife of the deceased.

In reply to the Coroner, the witness McLean replied similarly to a like question.

Police Constable James McAdams was then examined. He deposed as follows: I recognized Collins and Larkin, the deceased, among a party of men in Hudson-street; they went to Campbell's saloon; on entering the saloon I saw O'Dea and Bergin fighting, and observed Larkin and Campbell struggling together; Larkin had a pistol, and Campbell had what I call an oyster-knife; Larkin was unable to speak; O'Dea came behind me with a club, and I got hold of him and ran him back against an ice-box; Bergin and O'Dea and myself had a struggle there and the three of us fell together; Bergin got up and ran behind the counter; O'Dea wrenched the club from the string in my hand; I knocked Bergin down then; at that time Campbell had his hands around Larkin; I took O'Dea up the steps to Watts-street, and met Officer James, whom I told to hurry to the saloon as quick as possible; I kept rapping for assistance, and three or four of the Fifth Ward policemen approached from the direction of Canal-street; Larkin was lying on the floor, on his back, when I again entered; he was not quite dead; Bergin, who had nothing on but his shirt, was standing in the saloon when I came in; we placed Larkin in a wagon, and the entire party went to the Station-house.

Coroner—Did you see a woman there?

Witness—Yes.

Coroner—Is that her?

Witness—Yes; she is there.

Coroner—Woman, take your vail off, so that you may be seen.

Officer—That is the woman.

Officer Jones was then sworn. He said: I was standing on the corner of Dominick and Hudson streets on the morning of the 25th, about ten minutes to three o'clock; I saw four or five persons going down Hudson-street, and observed Officer Dapke following them and trying the doors at the same time; about six or eight minutes after the party passed I heard an alarm rap from Canal-street; I answered it and went as fast as I could to the corner of Watts and Hudson streets; when I got at the corner I saw Officer McAdams going from Campbell's saloon with O'Dea; he said, "Hurry down there, for they are murdering one the other;" I went down through the open door of the saloon and saw Larkin at the southwest corner of the saloon; Campbell was about two feet from him on the Canal-street side; Bergin stood between the door and Campbell, and had only a night shirt on him; Miss Hynes stood by the main door of the saloon, trying, apparently, to open it; Campbell walked down toward where I was standing, holding in his right hand a small club; I took hold of his arm with my left hand, and held my club with the right; I told him to give me his club; he did so; at the time Campbell was walking toward me, Larkin stood looking directly at me; he then walked about five feet; he said in a low voice, "Oh, well;" he was so much covered with blood that I could not recognize him; about a moment after he walked two feet backward and looked again at me; he then turned his head toward the counter, whirled round on his left side, dropped his right knee and rolled over on his back on the floor; at that time his gold watch and chain slipped from his pocket and lay over his breast; I saw a long knife on the floor, near the table, and I took it up; about two feet from where I took the knife I took a dirk, covered with blood; I then went to Larkin, who appeared to be nearly dead; I also found a pistol in the saloon; I took Campbell, the watch, dirk, pistol, &c., to the Station-house; I saw no blow struck.

Patrick McKenna was sworn and testified: When the party of which I was one went to the saloon, O'Dea stood at the door to gain admission; some one asked from the inside, "Who is there;" O'Dea said "Friends," or something to that effect; the voice said, "What do you want?" O'Dea said, "We want something to eat;" the door was opened and we entered as follows: first Larkin, then McLean, then Tim Collins and then myself; when we were in McLean said to Campbell, "What have you got to eat?" he said, "I can give you some sandwiches and some raw oysters;" O'Dea said, addressing Larkin, "What will you have?" he replied, "When I cannot get a stew I won't have anything;" Campbell looked up at him (Larkin) and said, "You big loafer, can I keep a fire here for you all night?" Larkin said, "—— I don't want you to do so;" Larkin then came over to where I was standing and said, "Stop this 'mussing,' Mr. O'Dea;" Campbell stepped over to a door and rapped; he came afterward to the counter, and stretched over to the table for a knife; he raised the knife in an attitude of attack toward Larkin, and finally struck him with the blade on the left temple; O'Dea then ran toward Campbell and told him to desist; I procured the presence of an officer, who shortly afterward ran out again; other policemen entered immediately after, one of whom ran for O'Dea; Bergin was in the act then of rising from the floor; the policeman had hold of O'Dea, when Campbell had Larkin by the back of his head, cutting him with the knife; I ran to the door and heard two officers in conversation, one of whom observed, "There will be murder there;" I said, "And why don't you come in and stop it?" after going out with the intention of sending more officers down, I went around the block; I met an officer, who said, "One man is dead; come and get a wagon;" just then I heard some one say, "Kill him;" I went with the policeman who spoke and got a wagon to convey the body of the deceased away.

A Juror—In what position was Larkin when you came back with the wagon?

Witness—He was lying on his back on the floor.

Juror—Did you notice a woman in the house?

Witness—Yes; I noticed one, who passed through a back entrance close to where Larkin lay.

Juror—Who shouted "Kill him?"

Witness—The voice was that of a woman.

Juror—Did you see a knife in the hand of Bergin?

Witness—No; but I saw a knife in the hand of a tall man, whom I cannot identify.

The Coroner's clerk then read to the jurors the evidence of the foregoing witnesses, and also the following medical testimony:

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS.

Drs. T. C. Knox, J. C. Martin, T. C. Finnell, Thomas S. Bahan and John S. Lynch, being sworn, say: We made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Felix Larkin, on Nov. 25, 1868, at the corner of West and Charlton streets, at 1 o'clock P. M.; the deceased was a strong, powerfully-built, muscular man, measuring six feet one inch in height, fifty and a half inches around the chest, and sixteen inches across the shoulders; on examination we found fifteen wounds; there were eight on the head, four on the body and three on the left hand and wrist; the wounds on the head were found to be one to two inches in length, irregularly extending to the bone, and in many places tearing the scalp in different directions; two of these wounds were attendant with fracture of the scull, the smaller one being on the parietal bone, the larger involving the ridge and orbital plate of the frontal bone, in both of which the fractured portion was resting upon the brain substance; the wounds on the left hand and wrist were like those that would be produced by grasping at the blade of a knife; of the three wounds on the body the smallest was on the abdomen, the second was on the middle of the back, and the third was in the left armpit, involving the left lung and the left ventricle of the heart; the internal organs were in a healthy condition; deceased, in our opinion, came to his death from hemorrhage into the pericardium, the result of a stab wound of the heart.

AN APPLICATION.

Mr. HOWE, counsel for the prisoners, addressing the Coroner, said: I do not appear here, Sir, in the position of counsel for the men, although I will at a future period occupy, perhaps, that position. I think it is but fair to ask the jury, with your permission, to hear from the prisoner Campbell a few sentences which, we think, is necessary for his defence, and also that the woman Hynes may be called on as a witness in his behalf.

Coroner—In my judgment I consider the woman equally guilty with the two men. There is another tribunal at which this case may be further investigated, for this Court is merely one of inquiry.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CORONER.

The Coroner then turned to address the jury, and spoke as follows: Gentlemen, you have heard the entire case. This has been one of the most brutal murders that has ever been perpetrated in New-York during my lifetime. The equal of it I have never experienced anywhere. It is your duty to find the prisoners, Hugh Campbell, John Bergin and Ann Hynes, guilty of this monstrous crime. The testimony against them is so strong that it would be impossible for you to render any other verdict. In conclusion, I return you all my sincere thanks for assisting me to ascertain the truth during this inquiry. I leave the whole case in your hands; so with these few remarks you may use your best judgment in rendering a proper verdict.

After a lapse of fifteen minutes the jury returned with the following

VERDICT.

"We find that the man Larkin came to his death by stab wounds and injuries at the hands of Hugh Campbell, John Bergin and Ann Hynes, on the 25th day of November, 1868."

The Coroner then discharged the jury, and called the prisoners before him.

In reply to the usual questions the prisoner, Campbell, said he was a saloon proprietor, 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided in Canal-street.

STATEMENTS OF THE PRISONERS.

Coroner—Before you depart have you any statement to make?

Prisoner through his counsel said: I have been denied the constitutional right of counsel. I am not permitted to cross-examine the witnesses produced, or to give material testimony which would have established my justification and innocence; and I ask suspension of public opinion until I fully vindicate myself, which, with God's help, I will do.

John Bergin stated he was a bartender, residing with Campbell, a native of Ireland and 28 years of age.

Ann Hynes said she was also a native of Ireland, a servant of the prisoner, Campbell, and 25 years of age. She was, she said, only a witness, and had nothing to say in her defence.

The Coroner having ordered the witnesses in the case to give bail for their attendance at the trial, handed the Police officers the commitments, and the prisoners were conveyed to jail in a hackney carriage.

THE LYNCH WATCH CASE.

How Stolen Property Brings Trouble to Innocent Holders.

An examination was held yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court in the case of Mr. JOHN LYNCH, No. 743 Broadway, charged by G. D. MANCHESTER, of Plainville, Conn., with receiving a silver watch, No. 10,952, which, with other watches and jewelry, was stolen from his store in that place on the night of 21st of September last.

The case has been previously reported in the TIMES, and it will be remembered that Mr. LYNCH is a reputable citizen, doing a large business, at the number stated, as a jeweler. Mr. MANCHESTER, after the heft of his property, visited this City with Police Chief CHAMBERLAIN, of Hartford, and appeared before Justice DODGE, making a charge that a portion, if not all, of the stolen property was in the possession of Mr. LYNCH. MANCHESTER and CHAMBERLAIN, accompanied by Sergt. BURDEN of the Court Squad, visited the store, and having stated their business, Mr. LYNCH freely and voluntarily gave permission to search his place. The parties making this search found the watch in the case in the front part of the store, plainly exposed for sale. Mr. LYNCH was able to say conclusively that he had bought the property without any knowledge of its having been stolen, and went of his own will before Justice DODGE to court the fullest investigation into the matter. There was no arrest made, the hearing of the case being adjourned until yesterday. Mr. LYNCH was merely asked to appear, which he did.

The complainant being put upon the stand, was cross-examined by Judge DUSENBURY, counsel for the defence, and the facts now stated were, in part, elicited. He was also shown a printed hand-bill, dated Nov. 25, 1868, stating the fact of the robbery, and that the property had been traced to a store in the New-York Hotel kept by JOHN LYNCH, and offering a reward of $500 for its recovery, and $500 for the conviction of JOHN LYNCH for receiving it, knowing it to be stolen. This singular document is signed "G. D. MANCHESTER, Plainville, Conn.;" but the complainant positively denied that he had ever signed it, or had known of its existence prior to the moment he was shown it by the counsel.

Charles M. Dwyer being called for the defence testified, that early in the morning, when he was cleaning the cases, a man entered, and calling him "Mr. Lynch," wanted to sell him the watch in question, asking $30 for it; Mr. Lynch came up and bargained with the man for the watch, saying he would not give $30 for it, and finally, as witness thought, the man received $25 for it, and Mr. Lynch placed it in the case among the other watches.

Judge DUSENBURY here asked for the dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that there was nothing offered by the prosecution showing that Mr. LYNCH had knowledge that it was stolen property, and that he had shown by his witness that some one entirely unknown to Mr. LYNCH had entered his store, and that he had bought the watch, paying a full value for it.

Further testimony was however produced, and JOSEPH HOFFNER was called as an expert as to the value of watches. The watch in question, he said, was worth to sell $27 50. The watch was here produced and identified by all the parties. MANCHESTER being recalled said that he could not swear that Mr. LYNCH had bought it knowing it to be stolen.

Judge DUSENBURY here renewed his motion for the dismissal of the complaint, which was granted by Justice DODGE, and Mr. LYNCH was relieved from further molestation in the matter. Throughout the proceeding yesterday the complainant, MANCHESTER, was in Court attended by counsel.

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER.

A Man Buried Alive in a Grave He Helps to Dig—His Resuscitation by Witnesses of the Outrage.

On Sunday afternoon an extraordinary attempt was made to murder a man by burying him alive on the Kingsbridge Road. The details of the case, as learned from Sergt. WHITEMAN, of the Thirty-second Precinct Police, are as follows: It appears that about 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon several men, more or less intoxicated, and all hailing from the neighborhood of Spuyten Duyvil, made their appearance on the Kingsbridge Road, near Kingsbridge, Westchester County, when they quietly and deliberately set to work to dig a hole or grave. After digging the pit nearly six feet deep one of the men was seized by his companions and, after a desperate struggle on his part, he was thrust into the hole, and the dirt hurriedly thrown in upon him, thus literally burying their victim alive. After succeeding in accomplishing their brutal act, the gang shouldered their tools and disappeared.

Fortunately, however, for the buried man, the proceedings had been witnessed at a distance by some citizens, who, when the gang disappeared, hastened to the scene, and succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate man from his perilous position. He was very much exhausted when exhumed, and it was only by the prompt application of restoratives that he was so far restored to life and strength as to leave for his home. Had he remained in the grave but a few minutes longer, death would, no doubt, have been the result. The citizens who aided the unfortunate do not seem to have realized the awful nature of the attempted crime, as they failed to secure the attendance of the victim at the Police Station, in order that some proper investigation might be held in the premises. The Police did not learn the facts in the case for some hours after, and they have so far failed to obtain the name of the intended victim or his would-be murderers. Neither could they ascertain what possible motive the wretches could have had in thus burying a companion alive. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to drop here. A matter so grave demands thorough and speedy investigation.

Probable Homicide by a Drunken Wife—The Husband in a Dangerous Condition—Action of the Coroner.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 178 Forsyth-street, in the case of NORMAN L. JOHNSTON, who was stabbed in the breast with a carving-knife by his wife ELIZA, during a quarrel while she was under the influence of liquor, she being influenced by jealousy. The following evidence was elicited:

Norman L. Johnston being sworn, testified: Eliza Johnston is my wife; she was intoxicated yesterday, and was suffering from the effects of her debauch this morning; all she drank to-day was a little porter; we drank together; when she got up, at a little after twelve o'clock this afternoon, I was putting some coffee on the stove, and my wife commenced scolding and finding fault with me; I told her to mind her own business; I said if she struck me again I might strike her back, and probably knocked her down; something I said to her caused her suddenly to pick up a carving-knife which was on the table, and stabbed me in the left side with it; I fell down, and when I recovered from my faint she was out of the room; I have not seen her since; there were present a girl named Mary Jane O'Brien and my son Ezra; I did not have the slightest idea that my wife would do such an act, nor can I remember what I said which provoked her to commit it; she was not fairly sober when she did it; I did not strike her to-day, and have never struck her except when she first assaulted me; last night my wife and Mary O'Brien went out together about nine o'clock and did not return until two this morning; they were both intoxicated; I found the knife on the bed, where my wife had thrown it;

Ezra Johnston testified: The previous witness is my father; I went to school this morning at the usual time; I did not see my mother until I returned from school at noon, when I found her sitting on a chair, apparently under the influence of liquor; father and she were quarrelling; father was engaged in putting some coffee on the stove, when mother went to the table and picked up something and struck him; father said he was stabbed, and mother ran out of the room; my father walked to the bed, picked up a carving-knife which was on it, and he then fell on the floor in a faint.

The jury rendered a verdict against the woman, who up to a late hour last night had not been arrested. MARY ANN O'BRIEN was sent to the House of Detention, as she was intoxicated. The wounded man is in a critical condition.

A Cowardly and Brutal Assault.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, OWEN CARROLL, THOMAS BEGLEY and an unknown confederate, rapped at the door of the grocery kept by WM. BRUCKMAN, in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue. The proprietor opened the door to see what was wanted, when the three men rushed in and demanded some beer, which he refused them, as it was after Excise hours. The ruffians then kicked up a disturbance, and so alarmed the groceryman that he drew an unloaded revolver from a drawer and presented it at the heads of his unwelcome visitors with the intention of frightening them and causing them to leave his premises. This failed to have the desired effect, however, for one of the ruffians wrenched the pistol from his grasp, and became so incensed on finding that it was harmless, that he beat BRUCKMAN over the head with the butt end of the revolver, and inflicted four severe dangerous scalp wounds, and fracturing the unfortunate man's skull. The entire gang then escaped from the store before the Police arrived, though BEGLEY was subsequently arrested. BRUCKMAN is now in a critical condition, and under medical treatment. An effort is also being made to arrest BEGLEY's companions.

Brooklyn Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths recorded as having taken place in Brooklyn last week is 135, being an increase of 4 over the number reported in the previous week. Of the whole number 32 were in their first year and 15 in their second year. The principal causes of death were, consumption, 30; pneumonia, 16; scarlet fever, 9; debility, 7; marasmus, 6; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 5; convulsions, 8, and cholera infantum, 4. There were 32 men, 25 women, 51 boys, and 27 girls. The whole number was divided among the wards as follows:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	1	XII	6
II	1	XIII	8
III	1	XIV	12
IV	2	XV	9
V	7	XVI	9
VI	13	XVII	1
VII	7	XVIII	2
VIII	7	XIX	4
IX	16	XX	6
X	15		
XI	8	Total	135

There were 28 deaths from zymotic diseases. The whole number amounted to 28.70 per 1,000 yearly rate of total mortality. The comparative table of deaths in the last five months from the beginning of July to the end of November inclusive, with the corresponding months of last year, which follows, shows the difference in the health of the City, as indicated by the mortality list:

1868. Week ending	Deaths.	1867. Week ending	Deaths.
July 4	122	July 6	251
July 11	229	July 13	235
July 18	412	July 20	250
July 25	286	July 27	277
Aug. 1	223	Aug. 3	276
Aug. 8	267	Aug. 10	269
Aug. 15	260	Aug. 17	290
Aug. 22	311	Aug. 24	274
Aug. 29	287	Aug. 31	256
Sept. 5	293	Sept. 7	263
Sept. 12	281	Sept. 14	194
Sept. 19	238	Sept. 21	231
Sept. 26	193	Sept. 28	203
Oct. 3	196	Oct. 5	204
Oct. 10	184	Oct. 12	191
Oct. 17	164	Oct. 19	161
Oct. 24	137	Oct. 26	157
Oct. 31	150	Nov. 2	138
Nov. 7	135	Nov. 9	177
Nov. 14	141	Nov. 16	173
Nov. 21	131	Nov. 23	182
Nov. 28	135	Nov. 30	145
Total	4,775	Total	4,797

This table shows a balance of twenty-two in favor of the last five months in 1868, notwithstanding the excess which occurred in several weeks of July and August. Whatever the cause which may be credited with this saving of twenty-two human lives in a vast population, the fact of an improvement somewhere is apparent. The forthcoming annual report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics will undoubtedly indicate some basis for the happy result. It is not improbable that further improvement in the saving of human life will be suggested on the basis of an examination of the Ridgewood water which the people of Brooklyn have to drink, recently made by Dr. STILES and other gentlemen. It is understood that from various causes that water is impure, if not at its source, rendered so before it reaches the hydrants throughout the city. As no official statement has yet been made on the subject, the people must wait for the annual report now being prepared.

Stewart's Dry Goods Store.

The extension to this magnificent retail dry goods store, now the largest in the world, was opened to the public yesterday morning. Notwithstanding but that little notice had been given to the public of the fact, the stream of visitors, as well as purchasers, was great during the day. The establishment now covers more than two acres, and occupies the entire block between Broadway and Fourth-avenue and Ninth and Tenth streets. The largest entire edifice in Europe devoted to the same object is that of MORRISON, in London, which is less than half the size of STEWART's store.

The building is six stories in height, and has a basement and sub-cellar below ground to the depth of twenty-two feet. The latter is to be used for the storage of goods, and is connected with the upper part of the edifice by four elevators. Under the sidewalk on Ninth-street are four boilers for generating steam, by which the building is to be heated, and for raising the elevators. The basement floor is lighted from the street, and also from the skylight dome. The basement will be used for the sale of oil-cloths. The first story is the salesroom for nearly every kind of dry and fancy goods, except carpets, cloaks, shawls and millinery. It is divided into sections, as was formerly the case in the old part, and is simply an extension of the latter. Each section is devoted to especial descriptions of goods. From the centre of this story, rises to the height of 100 feet, the great dome, topped by a flat skylight. It leaves a space sixty feet in length in the middle of the remaining floors. The second floor displays cloaks, shawls, dressing-gowns, ready-made dresses, corsets, baby linen, children's clothing of all kinds, &c., &c. Like all the others, it contains wash-rooms and saloons for the use of customers. The third story contains carpets and kindred articles. The fourth and fifth are devoted to the preparation of all descriptions of garments except men's outer clothing. The sixth floor is to be used for storage. Upon it are two tanks for supplying water to the building, containing, together, 700 gallons. The roof is of tin, and inclines twelve feet from the dome to the eaves.

The windows of the establishment are of plate glass. Those on the ground floor each contain but a single plate, costing about $600. The gas jets are lighted simultaneously by an electric battery, creating a most brilliant effect. Those upon the pillars of the dome are not yet placed, but will be during the present week. The entire interior is white. The monotony is everywhere amply relieved by the brilliant colors of the goods. The ceilings are all to be frescoed, and the partitions in the front part of the first story to be removed. The view of each entire floor will be obstructed only by the numerous columns. These are of iron, and are adorned upon each of the four faces with alto-relievos of two Cupids, and with vases of flowers. The designs are unvarying, and the God of Love, twice repeated, is everywhere to be seen. Considering that ladies are to be the chief spectators, this constant suggestion of the tender passion may not, perhaps, prove painfully monotonous. Six hundred clerks, male and female, are employed in the various sales departments, and six hundred women are occupied in the preparation of clothing. The house contains a population equal to that of a small town.

Cheap Food for Rich and Poor.

The industrious poor of our populous cities need not suffer for want of cheap beef, good and cheap mutton and a bountiful supply of all kinds of poultry at cheap rates. Yesterday excellent young turkeys were selling in West Washington Market for 15 cents to 16 cents per pound. Fat ducks and chickens, as fat as butter and as yellow as gold, were offered at 14 cents to 16 cents per pound, without heads. The beef stands are literally crowded with fair beef at 6 cents to 10 cents per pound. As good hindquarters of young bullocks as any family can desire were selling for 12 cents to 13 cents per pound. Fair lambs and common mutton by the carcass was in heavy supply at 6 cents to 8 cents per pound. Thousands of good, tender sheep, fat enough for the palates of most people, were sold for 7 cents per pound. As the weather is now so cool, a family can purchase an entire carcass of mutton, hang it in a cool place, and it will supply them with good meat for a month without spoiling. Hundreds of fore-quarters of good beef were on sale at 6 cents per pound. For most families such lean beef is far more profitable than if it were very fat. A quarter of beef would not become tainted in three or four weeks, while hanging in a cool cellar or room. Apples and potatoes were never cheaper. Excellent apples, the best, are worth $4 per barrel; good apples can be bought for $3; potatoes from $2 to $3 50 by the single barrel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL E. CANARY, of No. 14 Cortlandt-street, made a complaint, stating that JOHN CROWLEY being employed on the premises, after receiving his wages on Saturday evening went down stairs into the basement, and was gone so long that he was looked for. A search of the basement showed that CROWLEY had probably left the house by the basement entrance, usually kept closed, and that clothing valued at $45, which had been in the basement, had also disappeared. CROWLEY was arrested and committed for examination on a charge of larceny.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ROBBERY.—A full account was given in the TIMES yesterday of the arrest of CHARLES STRAFFORD, DANIEL MULLEN and SAMUEL MACK, upon a charge of picking the pocket of SOLOMON A. COHEN of a gold watch, Friday evening, on a Seventh-avenue car. An examination in the case yesterday before Justice DODGE resulted in the discharge of MULLEN and MACK, the complainant not being able to identify them. STRAFFORD was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE ROSA HOMICIDE CASE.—The investigation in the case of DOMINICK F. ROSA, the Italian musician who was fatally stabbed on the 22d inst. by JAMES A. VASKER, was yesterday further postponed by Coroner FLYNN, owing to his being detained by the Larkin case, and to afford yet more time to Capt. GARLAND in his endeavor to secure the escaped assailant.

LECTURE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. H. J. WINSER will deliver a lecture on the history and progress of the Pacific Railroad at the Chapel of the Crown of Life, in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, this evening, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the chapel.

HELD TO BAIL.—The Magistrate, yesterday, consented to allow bail to be given for PATRICK MARTIN, who is under arrest on a charge of having set fire to the premises No. 6 Mission-place, several days ago. The bail was fixed at $1,000, and the accused released, to appear when ordered for trial.

BRIEF ITEMS.—JOHN KEENAN, aged three years, was severely injured by a sign falling in Pearl-street. He was taken home....NELLIE LAW, aged twenty, of No. 20 East Broadway, fell in the Bowery, yesterday, and dislocated an ankle. Taken to Bellevue....An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 1,419 Third-avenue, over the remains of FREDERICK HUTTEMEYER, a German, aged fifty-six, who died of pneumonia....A slight fire occurred yesterday in the one-story frame building known as the "Sheltering Arms," in Broadway, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets. The flames were caused by a stove becoming overheated.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURT-STREET ARSON CASE.—JOSEPH HILLEKE, grocer at No. 643 Court-street, charged with setting fire to his store on the night of the 23d of November, was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, at the instance of Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY. From the testimony taken before the Justice it appears that the accused had formerly kept a store in Hamilton-avenue where he had an insurance of $2,000; he subsequently removed to No. 641 Court-street, to which place he had his policy trans

barred; on the night in question he went out leaving the store in charge of DONALD MCDONALD; he returned about 12 o'clock somewhat intoxicated; when partly undressed in the back room he lighted a kerosene lamp, although there was gas in the store, for the purpose of showing MCDONALD out through the hall. HILLEKE said that somehow or other at this juncture the lamp exploded. but MCDONALD says he warned him of the reckless use of the lamp, and in a moment thereafter as they were going through the hall he saw the flames, and rushing out at the back window gave the alarm of fire. This brought Justice DELMAR and some of the officers of the Forty-third Precinct to the spot. By that time there were three distinct fires at different parts of the premises. There were two kerosene oil cans found, and the lamp was not exploded. At the time the fire was set there were several families in the upper portions of the house in bed, and the result of the conflagration, had it been allowed to get headway, might have been calamitous. Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY caused the arrest of the accused, owing to the fact that while he was insured for $2,000, the stock in the store did not seem to be worth more than $50, together with the other circumstances which left no doubt as to the origin of the fire. HILLEKE was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. Alderman O'KEEFFE presented a communication from Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON, setting forth that he had offered a bill in the House of Representatives, proposing an appropriation of $500,000 for the erection of United States buildings in the City of Brooklyn, and stating that if Congress was assured that half a million dollars would be sufficient for the purpose, and a site for the building granted by the Common Council, the bill would undoubtedly be passed at the next session of Congress. The document was referred to the Law Committee. Alderman CUNNINGHAM offered a resolution directing the Collector of Taxes to furnish the Board with a list of the collectors of the militia tax, the Wards for which they were appointed, the time at which their pay commenced, and the amount collected in each Ward for the month of November. This appeared like a bomb-shell thrown into the camp. Some of the Aldermen were in favor of the resolution, and others were opposed to it, and out of the debate came the facts that some Aldermen had been favored by having their friends appointed collectors in their Wards, while others had not been so favored; 40,000 names had been enrolled, but how much money had been collected was the point of anxiety. After a while the resolution was adopted.

BOUND FOR CHICAGO.—Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, of the Elm-place Congregational Church, announced to his congregation on Sunday his intention to leave them, and go to Chicago. He receives the same salary in Brooklyn as that which he is promised.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION.

James H. Bunting vs. The Steamer Columbia.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision occurred in this case between the steamer *Columbia* and the propeller *Jersey Blue*, on the Hudson River, off the Battery, at Castle Garden, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th January, 1860. The propeller had left the coal-dock at Jersey City, and was on her way across to enter the mouth of the East River, into which she was going. The *Columbia* had left her berth at Pier No. 4 on the New-York side, on her usual trip to Charleston, S. C. The tide was strong ebb at the time, and a good deal of broken ice in the river, extending from the docks on the New-York side for some six hundred feet. The *Columbia*, after coming out of her berth at Pier No. 4, and as soon as she had cleared the end of the pier and her head struck the tide, swung round with it, this movement being aided also by starboarding her helm; and then descending the river along the east shore, till she reached a point about opposite Castle Garden, encountered the propeller, the wheel of the *Columbia* striking her larboard side, doing very considerable damage. On the part of the *Columbia* it is insisted that the collision was occasioned by the fault of the propeller in attempting to cross her bows on her way into the East River; and such would seem to have been the opinion of the Court below, as a decree was rendered for the *Columbia*, dismissing the libel. The question depends very much upon the position of the propeller at the time the *Columbia* came out of her berth at Pier No. 4, and straightened down the river. It is claimed, on her part, that at this time the propeller was higher up the river, and had advanced on her way only about one-third across toward the East River; and that in this relative position of the two vessels it was the duty of the propeller to have crossed her stern, and not her bow, which movement might have been made with safety. On the part of the propeller, it is insisted, that, in her diagonal course from the Jersey shore to the East River, she had reached a point below the *Columbia*, at the time she came out of her berth; and was two-thirds of the way across, and opposite Castle Garden; that the *Columbia* was in fault in the attempt to pass between her (the *Jersey Blue*) and the east shore, when there was a clear and unobstructed channel west of her, and in a direct course to the sea. In the support of the position of the propeller, there is Chadsey, the captain; Green, the engineer; Ashford, the pilot; Taylor, a deck-hand, and Hammond a witness standing on Pier No. 4 at the time when the *Columbia* left that pier. And this view is rather strengthened than weakened by the testimony of the pilot of the *Columbia*. He says: "When I first saw the *Jersey Blue*, she bore to the right of us, our starboard side toward her port side. I am under the impression she was above us at the time; I cannot swear she was above; the boats were angling together." We think it clear on the weight of the proofs, that the propeller was below the *Columbia* in the river, and near the east shore, when the latter came out of her dock, and began swinging round to take her course down the river, and that, instead of starboarding her helm, and thus bringing her on a course to cross the bows of the propeller, she should have ported and passed under her stern. The river was open to her to take this course, and it would have been the most direct one on her way out to sea on her voyage to Charleston. Decree reversed and decree for libelant.

For libelant, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke; for claimant, Benedict & Benedict.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

A man named James Archer was arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner BETTS, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 note on Herman Grogeaur, of No. 231 Bowery, on Saturday last. He admitted guilty intent, and was committed to prison for trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 30.

Before Judges Peckham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard.

THE CASE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD PRISONER AGAIN.

The People on the Relation of Mary Ann Smith vs. The Lady Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd.—As our readers may remember, an application was made a few months ago by the relator, Mary Ann Smith, on a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by the Supreme Court, in which proceeding she petioned for her release from the House of the Good Shepherd, on the ground that she had been placed there by her father mainly in consequence of the fact that she, Mary Ann, had been theretofore addicted to a dissolute course of life. When the matter was before the Special Term, testimony was given at some length, to the effect that Mary Ann was a dissolute girl.

John Ellis, one of the witnesses who then undertook to ruin the girl's character, has come out now with an affidavit and says the whole story about her was a lie; that he was put up to swear as he did by other persons, some of them high in office, and that money was promised to witnesses for swearing as they did. The father is now charged with having been a party to this fraud and false swearing, which has been so disastrous to the character of his daughter. The General Term to-day sent the case back to the Special Term for the purpose of having further testimony taken.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday presented a number of indictments against individuals accused of various offences, but none of unusual importance. The jury were then discharged until Monday next, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER.—NOV. 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles N. Josephson; order granted.

Seiden vs. Bagley; memorandum for counsel.

The Metropolitan Board of Health vs. Coulter; order granted.

In the matter of the application of the Quarantine Commissioners; motion for a stay denied.

In the matter of Rachel Hanway, a supposed lunatic; motion to confirm the report denied without costs, and motion to set aside inquisition granted, &c. Injunction of Judge Cardozo to remain in force.

Leftwick vs. Smith et al.; an extra allowance of 2½ per cent. to plaintiff granted.

Davison vs. Price; motion denied without costs to either party.

Emerson vs. Davis; order correct as settled.

Townsend vs. Carpenter; memorandum for counsel.

Morean vs. Morean; order granted.

Austin vs. Johnston; motion granted.

Weynauson et al. vs. Wendeborn et al.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of Phebe E. Moore, an infant; the child is remanded to the custody of its mother and the writ of *habeas corpus* is dismissed.

Middleton vs. Robinson; motion denied and order of the 6th of November, 1868, by default vacated, without costs to either party.

Cummings vs. Gregg, Jr.; motion denied without costs to either party.

In re the petition of Vandewater vs. The Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company; motion granted without costs to either party.

Phillips vs. Wheeler et al.; motion denied.

Draper vs. Stouvenal et al.; motion denied without costs to either party.

In the matter of the application of J. M. Quackenbos et al.; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...	114⅛	26 West. U. T.	36⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	108⅛	200 do	37
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅝	100 do	37⅛
6,500 do	110⅜	500 Pac. Mail	118⅝
80,000 5-20 C., '67	110⅜	50 do	118⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99	100 do	118⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69⅛	15 do	118⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅞	100 Bos. W. P.	15⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s, new	58	28 Amer. Ex.	47½
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	92½	1500 Merch. Un. Ex.	19⅜
2,500 N. Car. St. 6s	66⅞	200 do	19⅜
25,000 do	67	200 do	19⅝
12,000 do	67⅛	200 do	19⅝
10,000 do	67⅛	5 N. Y. Cen.	129
15,000 N. Car. 6s, new	64⅞	100 do s15	129
10,000 do	64⅞	100 do	129⅝
5,000 do	64⅛	500 do	129⅝
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	90	200 do s60	128⅝
12,000 Erie 1st M	101⅛	75 Erie	40
5,000 Erie 3d M	91½	64 Erie Pf.	60
1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	97½	200 Hudson R.	132
1,000 Mich. S., 2d M	91	300 Reading	99⅛
2,000 O. & N. W. Con. Conv't Bds.	93	400 Mich. So. & N. I.	89⅛
10,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	88⅝
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	95½	600 Chi. & N. W.	86⅝
6,000 do	95⅞	40 do	86
1,000 C. & T. S. F. B.	103	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
1,000 Galena & Chic. 1st M.	101	60 C. C. Cin. & Ind.	76½
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100½	600 Clev. & Tol.	101
9,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st	103	200 do b10	101
2,000 O. & M. C. Bds.	86½	300 do	100⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Con. bds.	96⅞	400 Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74⅛	100 do s30	108⅜
2,000 C., P. & A., 1st.	95	300 Mil. & St. P.	70¾
5,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	58	900 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
17 Ocean Bank	108½	300 do	88⅞
5 Fourth Nat. Bank	104⅛	50 N. J. Cen.	116
13 Am. Ex. Bk.	112½	10 P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅛
100 Canton Co.	51	45 do	112
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	40⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	31¼
		1400 do	31⅛
		100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	92
		300 do	92½
		300 T., W. & W	58⅜
		400 do	59
		55 Han. & St. Jo.	90
		30 Rome & Watert'n.	114

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	220 West. U. T.	37
100 do	111⅛	100 do	36¾
25,000 do	111⅛	100 do	36⅞
20,000 do	111⅛	500 do b60	37⅛
50,000 5-20 C., '65	107⅞	5 Pac. Mail	117⅞
21,000 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅝	300 do	118⅛
64,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝	100 do	118⅝
1,000 do	110⅛	20 American Ex	48
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	63⅞	100 Hudson River R., bet. call	131
10,000 do bet. call	63⅝	100 Mich. So. & N. I	89⅜
10,000 do	63⅛	100 do	89¼
20,000 do	63	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf	87⅞
10,000 N. Car. State 6s	67	500 do	87⅞
16,000 do bet. call	66	100 P., Ft. W. & C	111⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call	68⅛	75 N. J. Cen	116
1,000 Va. St. 6s, new	58	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	88⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	89⅞	200 T., W. & W., bet. call	58⅜
100 Canton Co	51		
700 Mer. U. Ex	19⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, new	64⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	88⅝
500 Mer. U. Ex	19⅜	200 do	88⅞
100 do	19⅜	100 do	89
400 do	19⅛	400 Ohio & Miss	31⅜
800 do	19½	200 do	31⅜
100 Canton Co	51⅛	100 do b3	31⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co	6	100 do c	31⅜
600 Pacific Mail	119	200 do	31⅜
300 West. U. T.	36⅞	2800 do	31⅜
10 Amer. Ex	47⅛	200 do b15	31⅛
40 do	48	600 do	31⅛
80 do	48⅛	200 do b30	31⅛
600 N. Y. Cen	129⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C	112⅝
400 do	129⅛	200 do	112
1100 do	129⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
1200 do	129⅜	1500 do	88⅞
100 Erie	39⅜	1300 do b3	89
500 Reading R. c	99⅛	1000 do	89
200 Mil. & St. P	71	200 Chi., R. I. & P	108⅛
700 do	70⅞	300 do	108⅛
300 do	70⅞	500 do	108⅛
300 do	70⅞	500 Chi. & N. W	85⅞
400 do	70⅛	100 do	85⅛
300 Mich. So. & N. I	89⅛	300 do	85⅛
100 do b10	89⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	88⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅛	100 T., W. & W	59
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	63⅞	300 Mil. & S. P	88⅛
13,500 do	64⅛	200 do	88⅛
400 Mer. Un. Ex	19	100 do	88⅛
20 Amer. Ex	48	300 P., Ft. W. & C	111⅞
100 U. S. Ex	48⅛	800 Ohio & Miss	31⅜
200 Pacific Mail	118⅛	800 do	31⅜
100 do	118⅞	300 do b15	31⅛
200 West. U. T.	36⅞	300 Mich. So. & N. I	88⅞
100 Mar. Min. Co	6	400 do	89
600 N. Y. Central	128⅞	200 do	88⅞
800 do	128⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
200 do	128⅞	300 Chi., R. I. & P	108
100 Hudson	131⅛	600 do	107⅞
100 do b10	131⅛	100 Chi. & N. W	85
400 Reading	98⅞	100 do	85⅛
200 do	98⅞	100 do b3	85⅛
200 do b10	99	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	87⅛
20 Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	104	200 Clev. & Tol	100⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 N.C. St. 6s, new	63⅛	300 Ft. W., P. & C	111
300 Pacific Mail	117⅛	100 do	110⅞
800 do b10	117⅛	100 do	110⅞
200 do	118	1200 Ohio & Miss	31⅛
100 West. Un. T	36⅞	200 do b10	31⅛
100 Adams Ex	50	500 Mich. So. & N. I	89
1200 N. Y. Cen	128⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	88
300 Erie	38	600 Clev. & Tol	100
100 Hudson	130	200 do	100⅛
600 Reading	98⅞	400 Chi., R. I. & P	107⅞
300 Mil. & St. P	70	200 do	107⅞
100 do	70⅛	100 Chi. & N. W	84⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	88⅛	200 do	84⅞
200 do	88	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf	87⅞
100 do	88⅛		

MONDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The opening sales of Gold this morning were at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the last price of Saturday. The transactions were at 135@135⅛ ₰ cent. up to 11 o'clock, when the Treasury Office awarded $500,000 at 135.56 ₰ cent. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room were at 135⅛@⅜@¼@⅜@¼ ₰ cent., the quotation leaving off 135¼ per cent., the precise figure of Saturday night. The Cash Gold is in fair supply, and there is not much interest paid either way in lending or carrying over balances. The market was weakened after 12 o'clock by the appearance of a large offering of Bills on London, of a favorite name, which caused the 60-day rate to recede to 109⅛@109⅜ ₰ cent. That is on actual street sales, while the Bankers themselves quote 109⅝@109⅞ ₰ cent. at their own counters. The short sight rates in London are 109⅞@110 ₰ cent.

There was a fair inquiry for Money from the Brokers at 6 ₰ cent., which is the rule with most of the outside lenders and with some of the Banks. Exceptions are heard of as high as 7 ₰ cent., and as cheap (on Government collateral, where the lender seeks the borrower,) as 5 ₰ cent. The general look of the market is, perhaps, a little less easy than last week. Merchant paper is quoted 7@8 ₰ cent., with a fair offering.

The Stock Exchange was weaker on the Public Funds by ⅛@¼ ₰ cent., the old 5-20s of 1862 showing most depression, as from Friday and Saturday. They sold down to 111⅛ ₰ cent. cash and were offered below 111 ₰ cent. on 10@15 day options. The 1867s were done at 110⅛@⅛@⅛ ₰ cent. The 10-40s at 105⅞ ₰ cent. The State Bonds were active on both classes of North Carolinas, the old issue being advanced 1@1¼ ₰ cent. Tennessees and Missouris and Virginias in request, on a moderate offering, at 58 for the new and 56⅛@57 for the old Bonds. On the Miscellaneous share list, Pacific Mail was advanced to 118⅞ ₰ cent., and Western Telegraph was up to 37@37⅛ ₰ cent.

The Railway market, with the single exception of New-York Central, showed less strength than on Saturday, some of the Westerns, like Rock Island, falling off 1 ₰ cent, Fort Wayne 1¼ ₰ cent., and the North Wests ⅛@¾ ₰ cent. The best sales of New-York Central were up to 129⅜@129⅛; the lowest 128⅛@⅛ ₰ cent.; the closing business 128⅞@⅞ about the last quotation of Saturday. There was again very few Board transactions in Erie. At one time the Long Room sales were down to 36⅛ ₰ cent. from which the bidding advanced to 38@38⅛ ₰ cent. Various rumors adverse to the Gould-Fisk party were in circulation, but failed to excite either surprise or very general attention.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Saturday night. The Public Funds weak; the Railways dull; the Gold market quiet:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56⅛	56⅛
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66⅛
New-York Central	128⅞	129⅛
Erie Railway	39⅛	38⅛
Reading Railway	99⅛	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	107⅞
Northwest Common	85⅛	85
Northwest Preferred	88⅛	87⅞
Michigan Southern	89⅛	89⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	112⅛	111
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	118⅛	117⅞
St. Paul Preferred	89	88⅛
St. Paul Common	71	70⅞
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	58⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅞
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	115	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞	5 ₰ ct. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	107⅛	End. coupons, 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coupon '65 n. is	110⅞	6s Currency	99
5-20 coupon 1867	110⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109⅛	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal, 1870	101	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Indiana 5 ₰ c	96
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Tenn. 6 ₰ c., ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1877	101⅜	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	58
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	100	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92½
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	99⅛	North Carolina 6s	67
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60	101⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft, '62	101⅛	Missouri 6s	90
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	125	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	118	Marine	150
America	147	Atlantic	100
Phenix	108½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
National	110	Park	153
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	103
State of New-York	112	Central National	110
Commerce	123	First National	212
Ocean	108	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	112½	Ninth National	113
Bank of N. America	112	Tenth National	100
Metropolitan	143		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	125	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	95
Erie 1st M. ext	101⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	95⅜
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	82½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	85	N. Jersey Con. 1st M.	100⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	111½	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102⅛
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alton inc.	88⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	92
Con. 7 ₰ cent. con.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103⅛
Con. 7 ₰ cent 1st M. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	96⅜
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	94⅛
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M.	92	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,913,504 33; total payments, $4,968,491 78; balance, $86,077,866 14. The receipts include for Customs, $309,000; for Gold Notes, $331,000.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company have declared their quarterly Dividend of 2 ₰ cent. payable on or after the 10th January next.

A new Stock Exchange firm, under the style of TAINTOR & DYETT, No. 9 Broad-street, has been constituted by Mr. H. F. TAINTOR, formerly in the New-York Offices of the Chicago and Alton and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Roads, and Mr. ARTHUR DYETT, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The old Stock Exchange Board adopted to-day a new rule, whereby all dealings are to cease after the 30th of January, 1869—sixty days hence—in all Railway and other Stocks, not duly registered and countersigned by some respectable Trust Company or Banking concern in this City. The rule further requires that at least 30 days' public notice, or notice to the President of the Exchange Board, shall be given by railway or other corporations, of their intention to increase their Share Capital or their Bonds convertible into such Capital.

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$575,000 00
Foreign Coins	$20,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	545,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		117,000 00
Foreign Coins	27,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	15,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	6,000 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	60,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$500,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	192,000 00	
Total		$692,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		692,395 87
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		98,659 49

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, in November, was as follows:

Oct. 31, 1868, by balance		$91,999,615 18
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$7,639,886 05	
On account of gold notes	7,658,840 00	
On account of internal revenue	251,945 16	
On account of 3 ₰ cent. certificates	2,860,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	72,444 48	
On account of transfers	6,377,000 00	
On account of patent fees	3,046 20	
On account of miscellaneous	11,445,090 44	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	9,711,863 68	
On account of Assay Office	99,688 56	
On account of interest ac'ts	18,187,275 52	—64,306,082 09
Total		$156,305,697 27
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$42,697,538 25	
Post Office drafts	223,644 30	
Disbursing accounts	10,677,495 82	
Assay Office	177,101 55	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	16,485,907 69	
In currency	16,143 52	— 70,227,831 13
Balance		$86,077,866 14
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$73,205,113 16	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	9,324,320 38	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,884,094 10	
Balance to credit Interest accounts	1,664,338 50	—86,077,866 14
Receipts for customs in the month of November, 1868		$7,638,886 05
Receipts for customs in the month of November, 1867		7,304,934 31
Increase for November, 1868		$333,923 74

The Wool Trade of the month, Messrs. GREENE & SIEBERT notice thus:

"The extreme stringency of money during the greater part of last month exercised the same influence upon Wool as upon all other merchandise. All values for the time being became unsettled and business almost totally paralyzed; the transactions in our staple, therefore, were naturally of a limited character and prices very irregular. With the return of an easier money market and a restored confidence toward the latter part of the month, the general tone and feeling in the trade quickly improved. Our market again is steady at the following quotations, with a fair demand from manufacturers and strong indications of an early increased activity and better prices, especially for the finer descriptions, which are now wanted for Spring goods, but are in light supply. We quote:

	Ohio, Penn. and Va.	New-York and Mich.
Saxony fleece	65c.@	....
Full blood fleece	55c.@56½c.	50c.@53c.
Three-fourth blood fleece	50c.@52c.	48c.@50c.
One-half blood fleece	49c.@50c.	47c.@49c.
One-fourth blood fleece, common	48c.@50c.	46c.@48c.
Combing	58c.@60c.	56c.@58c.

Western Washed from 43c.@48c.; Tubwashed, 50c.@60c.; Country Pulled from 36c.@45c. Texas Wool is quiet at 35c.@37c. for Fine, 31c.@34c. for Medium, and 23c.@28c. for Burry. Stock well sold up. California Spring Wool, free of burrs, of good condition and staple, is in light stock and moderate request at 34c.@36½c. for average A1, 32c.@34c. for Low Medium, 26c.@30c. for burry and slightly burry, with none to arrive before next Spring. Fall Wool is coming in quite freely with each steamer; the market is barely active at prices ranging from 28c.@32c. for non-burry, and 21c.@23c. for burry and inferior. Unless the demand materially improves, the heavy arrivals may cause an accumulation, with a slight softening of prices.

P. S.—A cable dispatch just received reports an advance of 1d. ₰ lb. on fine Unwashed Wool at the recent November sales in London.

The statement of the Treasurer of Louisiana shows that the total outstanding bonded debt of that State amounts to an aggregate of $7,962,800, consisting of 9,473 bonds, and that the total amount of annual interest is $496,908. Of these, $1,000,000, maturing in 1886, were issued for levee purposes under the act of 1866, and $2,414,000, maturing in 1907, for the same purposes, under the act of 1867. Thus nearly one-half of the entire bonded debt of Louisiana has been contracted for levee purposes during the last two years. The railroad debt of the State is $2,553,000.

We are requested to state that the December coupons of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after to-day, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-street.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of a return to a gold and silver currency is one of much importance and consideration, and I think the following ideas are worthy your attention:

The first great difficulty toward resumption, and perhaps the only one, consists in the fact that Government has in circulation *three hundred millions of greenbacks "which have no redemption."* Government distinguishes between its own paper and the only test of value—gold—and pronounces that its "*promises to pay*"—greenbacks—are worth only about 70 cents on the dollar. This acknowledgment is to be found in the selling of all surplus gold to the highest bidder. With such a volume of depreciated paper all other issues of national or other banks are inevitably ranked on the same level, no matter how solvent and rich the banks may be. Breadstuffs, wearing apparel, the necessaries of life, together with all manner of securities, keep pace with gold value, and often greatly aggravated. Is Congress likely to do anything to amend this unnatural state of things, and bring them somewhat into a normal condition?

Every business man knows that Government cannot go on accumulating gold, else the whole available gold of the country would ultimately be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury. It must of necessity be restored to commerce, in some way or another. In order to accomplish this the Sub-Treasurer is turned into a gold broker, and it is here where the evil exists. Government receives say $160,000,000 gold per annum through the Custom-house, and requires only about $100,000,000, thus being forced to dispose of the difference, why should she have it? If Congress would empower Mr. MCCULLOCH to receive a proportion of every invoice entered in the Custom-house (according to the requirements of the Treasury) in legal tender, thus receiving her own paper along with gold, and ranking it as equal to gold, this difficult question would be solved, the gold speculation and Government brokerage would be abolished. Government would give a value to its own circulation, which nothing else can ever give. Witness the first issue of the Government notes—*demand notes*. They always kept pace with gold, and when once redeemed they were destroyed. Legal-tenders have also served their day, and must be withdrawn, and that as rapidly as the interests of the country will admit. Objections have been made to me by even Wall-street bankers that one objectionable feature to this plan of redemption would be the apparent loss the Treasury would sustain by the non-selling of the surplus gold, and the consequent loss of the premium on the $60,000,000! It is this paltry pressure (in all not over $20,000,000) which works all the mischief. The country pays for it heavily every day; suffers for it a hundred times over in the course of the year, and the value of every species of property in the country unhinged. The entire currency of the banks throughout the country suffers by it. Their circulation, based upon the best security in the country, renders the present system of banking beyond all question the safest and soundest we have ever had, and there is not a shadow of a doubt that if once Government would withdraw the legal-tenders, the banks could and would not only resume specie payment, but maintain themselves in its continuance, Government obliging them to accumulate the gold interest on their securities as reserve, in lieu of the legal-tenders now held. There would be no lack of confidence in the banks. People do not require gold with which to transact business. Paper is the most convenient; but they require paper which is acknowledged to be gold's equivalent.

It may be a question whether or not, in the event of the withdrawal of the legal-tenders, enough currency would be left for the legitimate wants of the commercial community; in this event, establish more banks—the South and West require them.

No Government has ever yet been able successfully to constitute itself into a banking company; that is a business by itself. A circulation without redemption is like the notes of a dead bankrupt, in themselves valueless; but once let the executors begin to redeem those notes, no matter how slowly, and see how quickly they will rise to a par value.

Government has no other way to redeem its notes than in the manner I propose. It not only relieves the community from an excess of paper, but does away with the difficulty the Treasury has in getting rid of the surplus gold. I maintain that it has all along been a difficulty, and the various methods resorted to now through the Gold-room, (enriching a few privileged brokers,) and now by tender to the highest bidder, carries on its face the tacit acknowledgment of a blundering system.

Many, again, may offer the objection that the paying of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five per cent. of every invoice in legal-tenders would be a concession to the importing interest. This has no force whatever. Goods are rated according to their cost, and so sold as a general rule. If all the duties were paid in legal-tenders, goods would be just so much the cheaper. It would have no effect whatever on the profits of the importer. A broader view of the subject must be taken.

Can Government resume specie payment? (People must know that the meaning of resumption is simply the cashing of the legal-tender notes in gold on presentation at the counters of the Treasury.) She cannot do so, and never will, until she has a less volume of notes afloat, or more surplus gold, or until notes and gold assimilate more in value.

The channel through which she receives gold is the only channel through which she can receive her notes. Should Congress pass such a measure, the moral effect would be instantaneous, and would tend more to break down combinations than any other plan possibly could.

The foregoing views so far from being in favor of the importing interest, would have the contrary effect; every fall of gold is a serious loss to the importer; the goods he holds become depreciated in value just to that extent, and he must continue to suffer serious losses until we get to a par basis.

The Government alone can break down the pernicious and unwholesome system of gold speculation—not by any direct action against the speculators, but by such wholesome financial measures as I have set forth. I conclude, therefore, by repeating that the easiest way for the Government to resume specie payment is to give her currency a gold value as far as possible; but as long as she continues to sell gold at the highest possible premium, or, to take the opposite and more accurate interpretation, as long as she continues to load her own currency with the heaviest possible discount, the resumption of specie payment is just to that extent postponed.

Yours very truly,

M. R.

Our correspondent makes out a plausible case for the use of Greenbacks at the Custom-house; but this cannot and ought not, as a precedent, to be allowed under the pledged faith of the Government in its Loan Act of Feb. 25, 1862. This Act created the Greenbacks as legal-tender for all dues to the Government *except for Customs*, and all disbursements in the Government *except for Interest upon the Funded Debt and for Sinking the Principal*. The Customs were pledged to the Interest and Sinking Funds, to be paid exclusively in Gold. If insufficient for the Interest, then Gold was to be bought to make good the deficit. If in excess of Interest and of one per cent. a year on the Principal, then such excess was to go to the common uses of the Treasury.—TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED MILES COMPLETED.—The *Central Pacific Railroad Company* have added 300 miles to their line during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will be completed next Summer, when the through traffic will be multiplied.

A portion of the popular First Mortgage Loan, secured by the prior claim upon this valuable and productive property, is offered at the Company's price—103 *per cent. and accrued interest in currency*. Bonds of $1,000 each. Particulars of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., No. 84, 30x60	$120,000
Commerce-st., n. s., 226.11 ft. w. of Bleecker-st.	nom.
Columbia-st., n. w. corner of Rivington-st., 20x49.8	22,000
Hudson-st., n. w. corner of Horatio, 19.7x59.8	19,100
Leaudert's Farm, No. 440	29,250
Mitchell-place, 180 ft. e. of 1st-av., 88.10x18	15,000
North Moore-st., No. 23, 21.7x75	13,950
Plot No. 114, Dyckman estate	1,300
Washington-st., n. w. corner of Charlton-st., 120x50	62,000
12th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., [illegible]	24,500
27th-st., s. s., 330.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 77.9x98.9	30,000
27th-st., s. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.5x98.9	7,700
28th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 9th-av., [illegible]	13,000
28th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	12,250
34th-st., s. s., 244.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x98	21,500
40th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 7th-av., 98.9x20	8,500
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	18,000
44th-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of 6th-av., 10.5x20.6	23,000
48th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.5x15	12,450
62d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.4x25	7,500
69th-st., n. e. corner of 4th-av., 405x100.5	56,867
70th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.5x100	31,250
70th-st., s. e. corner of 4th-av., 100.5x100	34,000
73d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x80	nom.
73d-st., e. s., 297.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24.7x102.2	34,050
73d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50.7x25	nom.
76th-st., n. w. corner of 10th-av., 810x382	150,000
77th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x102.2	6,750
78th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 9x102.2	2,250
84th-st., s. s., 269.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 102.2x69.9	21,500
101st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100.7x16x101x21.2	1,900
103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x200 } 104th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x200 }	8,800
105th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	1,500
110th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x101.8	7,900
111th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x201.8	21,800
111th-st., s. s., 405.5 w. of 4th-av., 125.5x100.10	11,150
111th-st., s. s., 430.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x200.8	4,950
121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x150.11	7,200
127th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 23.4x99.11	8,750
129th-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 99.11x25	3,300
133d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x99.11	9,000
133d-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x99.11	16,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x80	26,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 53d-st., 95x25.5	18,000
1st-av., w. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 123d-st., 17.10x65	7,500
2d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100	23,500
2d-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 35th-st., 24.8x100.8	17,000
2d-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 28th-st., 52.11x18.8x16.6x18.10	14,000
2d-av., n. e. corner of 8th-st., 100x25.6	7,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 110th-st., 80x100.10	8,400
5th-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 93d-st., 25.2x102.2	10,000
8th-av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 99.11x100	17,750

Leases Recorded.

Lewis-st., n. s., Nos. 182 and 184, 5 years, per year	$240
1st-av., No. 117, 3½ years, per month	80

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bridge-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of High-st., 25x75	$4,600
Clinton-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 20x100x30x20	7,000
Clymer-st., w. s., 141.5 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x74x27x63	1,100
Diamond-st., w. s., 434.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100x44.9x110	800
Dupont-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	4,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	5,500
Floyd-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	5,500
Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	1,100
Morton-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	6,900
Pacific-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x100	3,000
Sandford-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 150x200	4,180
Smith-st., e. s., 359 ft. s. of Newtown road, 22x102	5,000
Trotter-st., w. s., 148.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 16.8x100	6,500
Van Voorhees-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 125x200	3,500
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,800
Wolcott-st., n. e. s., 112.6 ft. s. e. of Richards-st., 18.9x100	468
2d-st., w. s., 99 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 24.9x75	7,500
Albany-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x100	7,500
Atlantic-av., e. s., 98.7 ft. south of Gunther-place, 48.9x98.7	1,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 53.5 ft. e. of St. Felix-st., 25.6x91.3x25x86.2	1,750
Flatbush-av., e. s., 70 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x84.10x22x93.2	100
New-Jersey-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Evergreen-place, 100x100	1,000
Lots Nos. 35 to 40, H. Conckiin & Co.'s map, Canarsie, deed 1866	1,500
Lots Nos. 19 and 20, H. Conckiin & Co.'s map, Canarsie	400
Lots Nos. 101 and 102, United Freeman's Land Association, No. 3 map	1,000
Lots Nos. 265 to 272, 241 to 248, H. L. Clarke's map	nom.

Lease Recorded.

Nostrand-av. and Koscinsko-st., s. e. corner, 20x80, 5 years, per year	$516

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bowery-st., n. s., 50 ft. from Richards-st., 25x118	$650
Chestnut-st., s. s., 200 ft. from McWhorter-st., 100x100	5,500
Hays-st., w. s., 490 ft. from Dark-lane, 25x96	500
Hercules-st., n. s., 84 ft. from Quinn's land, 25x89	725

Belleville.

New-av. and Horse Railroad to Belleville, 50x274	$4,850

Clinton.

St. Mark's-place, e. s., 326 ft. from Avon-st., 31x119	$2,600
New road centre line, C. Walsh's property, 22 7-10 acres	4,600

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of N. 1st-st., 50x100	$4,000
South 6th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	....

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 16th-st., 25x100	$1,000
Grand-st., w. s., lots Nos. 27 and 28, block No. 138, Coster's, 50x100	1,350
Jefferson-st., e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, block No. 108, Coster's, 100x100	2,700
Lots Nos. 7 to 19 inclusive, block No. 136, each 25x100	5,000

Hudson City.

Colden-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Clark-av., 51x100	$1,315
Oakland-av., w. s., lot No. 38, E. R. V. Wright's, 25x100	600
Palisade-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,000

Bergen.

Colden-place and Bergen Point Plank-road, s. w. corner, 43.4x69x35; Jersey-City and Bergen Railroad, s. e. s., 46.6 ft. from Colden-place, 716 square ft.; Lots No. 3 and 4, block A, Keenan's property at Colden, 60x35x64x35	$12,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., lot No. 37, 50x72; Stuyvesant-av., s. s., lot No. 36, 50x73 } Weldon's map	5,500

Union.

Pennsylvania-av., s. s., lots Nos. 42, 44, map Pope's property, 50x100, deed June, 1867	$250
Same property, deed Nov. 24, 1868	500

Bayonne.

Avenue V, corner 3d-st., 500x236x—x236	$16,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	12	Barley, bushels	94,260
Flour, bbls	20,356	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	531	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	420
Cornmeal, bags	38	Cut Meats, pkgs	200
Wheat, bushels	338,459	Lard, pkgs	583
Corn, bushels	220,091	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,745
Rye, bushels	25,916	Whisky, bbls	155
Oats, bushels	249,146	Petroleum, bbls	1,926

ASHES—Have been in request, and quoted steady, at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, since our last, at unaltered prices, including Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly brisker and firmer, closing in favor of sellers. Sales, to-day, 7,253 bales, (of which 1,267 bales were to arrive,) including 691 bales to spinners, 1,365 bales to speculators, 5,102 bales to shippers, and 95 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 200 bales Middling, and 200 bales Low Middling for January and February at 23½c.; 200 bales Low Middling, January, at 23c.; 200 bales Low Middling, February, at 23c. ₰ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	22½	22½	22¾@23
Good Ordinary, ₰ lb	23½	23¾	24 @24½
Low Middling, ₰ lb	24½	24¾	25 @25½
Middling, ₰ lb	25½	25½	25¾@26
Good Middling, ₰ lb	26½	26¾	27 @27½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	21,363
Receipts preceding week	22,960
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	192,724
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	578,635
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,699
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	64,051
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	277,319
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	590,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	425,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	251,000
Exports, same time last year	172,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	205,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	218,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, at irregular and generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,150 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 45@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95@$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 35 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 45@$6 00
Extra State	6 45@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 30@14 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand and quoted heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour continues quiet; sales have been made of 400 bbls. at $6 75@$12 25 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₰ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in good request at $6 20@$8 15 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand but is heavy at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5 30@$5 40 for Jersey, and $5 85@$5 90 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 35@$4 65 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel on a less active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 62, the latter rate for part of a load; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 52, and White California at $2 35 ₰ bushel. Corn has attracted less attention, and has declined, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 15½@1 18½ for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 12 for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye has been in moderate supply and good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 15,850 bushels Western and Canada at $1 45@$1 50 ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Of Malt, small lots changed hands, at $2 17½@$2 20 for Barley, and $1 50@$1 55 for Rye ₰ bushel. Oats have been quoted firmer on a fairly active business, but closed less buoyantly. Sales 87,000 bushels Western at 74c.@75c. ₰ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Nov. 28, 1868:

Wheat—J. A. Scoville, Buffalo; Solon F. Case, Oswego; A. Collins, Buffalo; H. K. Miller, Oswego; Robt. Barnard, Buffalo.

Barley—Charles Widrick, Syracuse; L. B. Arnold, Phoenix.

Oats—Charlotte, Geneva; Rapid, Buffalo.

Malt, &c.—Mary Ann Clark, Fort Plain; D. S. Bennett, Montezuma.

Lumber—Atlantic Cable, Buffalo; J. Lamb, Rome; Urana, Rome; Jas. Hyland, Boonville; Wm. T. Mulhall, Oswego; Henry Gale, Buffalo.

Salt—J. B. Wygant, Salina; J. Bruck, Syracuse; Mary Reiss, Syracuse; P. S. Woodin, Syracuse.

Coal—Great North, Geneva; G. W. Palmer, Geneva; A. Van Vranken, Geneva.

Flour—Pallas, Rochester.

Staves—Susan, Buffalo.

Ashes—Frank Brown, Montezuma.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Nov. 28, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,910,853	Barley	367,881
Corn	2,290,745	Malt	70,709
Oats	2,489,102	Peas	73,493
Rye	250,625		

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet to-day at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 42c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request at 17c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 32c.@34½c. for Refined in bond, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a limited trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 80@$26 for New City and Western Mess, $25@$25 50 for Old Western Mess, $22@$24 50 for New and Old Prime Mess, $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. The sale of New City Mess at $24 80 ₰ bbl. was a forced one, and wholly exceptional. Cut Meats have been quiet at previous prices. Sales equal to 135 packages at 12c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon has been in less request at drooping rates. Sales, 170 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13c.@13½c., and Short Rib at 14½c.@14½c., ₰ lb. Lard continues quiet at declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 525 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15½c.@15½c. for Prime City, and 15½c.@16c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₰ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces Prime Steam, February delivery, seller's option, at 14½c. ₰ lb. Beef has been lightly dealt in at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₰ tierce; sales, 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $28 50@$30 50 ₰ bbl.; sales, 260 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been salable and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.		
Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₰ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₰ lb	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₰ lb	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₰ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₰ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₰ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ₰ lb	25	@27
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₰ lb	18	@18½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₰ lb	16	@17
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb	15½	@16½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continued inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $1 05 ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d., by steamer, ₰ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, (reported,) by sail, on private terms; 250 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 6s. ₰ bbl.; 310 tcs. Lard, by steamer, and 800 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.; 1,250 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

RETIRING FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

DOWN.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS,

LACE CURTAINS,

LINEN,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York City.

No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN MOURNING GOODS.

A FAILURE

TO OBTAIN A RENEWAL OF LEASE, ON REASONABLE TERMS,

COMPELS US TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF OUR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, REGARDLESS OF THE COST OR CONSEQUENCES, THE WHOLE HAVING BEEN MARKED DOWN FROM FORTY TO SIXTY PER CENT.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York. No. 752 Broadway } Nos. 124 and 126 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 89 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in velvet, silk and cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

Have made great reduction in the prices of their

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

preparatory to removing to their

NEW STORE.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Fashionable and Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, EPINGLINES, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS, MERINOES, PLAIDS, SHIRTINGS, &c.,

and every novelty of the season,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Many of these goods have been purchased at the late extensive

AUCTION SALES,

and will be sold much

Below the Gold Cost.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

UNION-SQUARE,

THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

REDUCED TO THE

LOWEST PRICES

OF ANY IN THE CITY.

AT GAYNOR'S.

CORSETS, ELEGANT SHAPES. SKIRTS, THE VERY NEWEST STYLES, at low prices.

GAYNOR, Importer,

Nos. 765 and 824 BROADWAY.

SELLING OFF WALKING SUITS.

We will sell on and after MONDAY, the 30th inst., THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT HALF PRICE.

GAYNOR, Importer,

No. 765 BROADWAY.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW RIBBONS THIS DAY,

At still lower prices, from the various auction sales. SILK VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATINS, BONNET SILKS, running from 75c. per yard and upward.

Also large purchases in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS and ORNAMENTS, unusually low.

Line of shaded SILK RIBBON VELVET, about half cost of importation.

THREAD, GUIPURE, SPANISH and other real LACES, all at still lower prices.

COLORED LACES less than half last month's rates.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

CORSETS, FANCY WORK-BOXES, LEATHER SATCHELS and BAGS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, WAX DOLLS, TOYS, &c.

Also NEW FEATHERS, IMPORTED FLOWERS.

REAL BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Largest stock in this City to select from.

Our KID GLOVES all reduced in prices.

Bargains in LADIES' and GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

New styles in WINTER GLOVES and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, CUFFS, from auction, cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

HAT DEPARTMENT,

Everything in the shape of Hats or Bonnets that you can imagine, suitable for infants, misses, boys or ladies, at almost any price. Nothing like this stock anywhere.

WORSTED GOODS,

Both knitted and woven, at nearly half price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods. We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from Bowery.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A SElect stock of Costumes, Cloaks, Ladies' Undergarments, &c. No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS, $10, WARRANTED worth $20; children's hats and furs; velvet bonnets, $15, worth $30; mink furs, sable furs, half price.

L. BINN'S Millinery,

No. 577 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY,

Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.

Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

MACHINE ORNAMENTED FURNITURE.—Manufacturers interested in producing grained and other ornamented cottage furniture are cordially invited to examine samples finished by ADAMS' Air Cylinder, at one-third cost of hand labor, and in a superior manner, at No. 44 Murray-st. Rights for several States for sale, and furniture ornamented at greatly reduced rates.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, including extracting under gas. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE RED SCARF, O'NEIL THE GREAT, &c. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURG,
Corner Broadway and 4th-st.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

An official report of the engagement between the Cuban revolutionists and the Government troops, on the 24th of November, represents that the rebels attacked a small force of regulars, near Santiago, and succeeded in driving them from their position. Reinforcements of regulars routed the rebels, killing sixty-two of their number, and wounding many more. Gen. MARCANO, commanding the insurrectionists, was killed, and Col. PEREZ wounded. Many foreigners have joined the volunteers, and left Havana to fight against the insurgents. A small garrison of Government troops was recently driven out of the town of Holquin by the rebels. The troops fortified themselves in a hospital, and were awaiting reinforcements. Large numbers of the insurgents have surrendered themselves according to the provisions of a recent proclamation, and have been pardoned.

Advices from Central America announce that the revolution in the State of Panama has been brought to a close. A battle was fought recently at Hatillo, when the insurgents, 400 in number, were routed, their leader and fifty-two of their number killed.

Gen. GRANT left Washington yesterday, *en route* to Boston. It was his intention to remain in Philadelphia last night, and pass through New-York to-day. Gen. GRANT has declined the public reception tendered him by the municipal authorities of Boston. He intends remaining in that city several days, and then visiting Gov. BURNSIDE, of Providence, R. I., returning to New-York in time to be present at the wedding of Gov. FISH's daughter on Tuesday next.

Subscriptions taken up throughout the various naval squadrons, for the purpose of erecting at the Annapolis Naval Academy a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the navy who were killed during the war, have reached the sum of $13,297. This amount is now in the hands of Vice-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and will be expended by a Committee appointed to carry out the object for which it was subscribed.

The citizens of Middletown, Conn., have voted to give fifty acres of land, valued at $10,000, for a site for the State Industrial School.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Connecticut, all children under 15 years of age have been discharged from the factories at New-Britain, to enable them to go to school the required three months of the year.

We print this morning Gen. MEADE's report of the operations of the troops under his command during the past year.

The steamer *Concordia*, from New-Orleans to Boston, for whose safety great anxiety has been felt, arrived in Vinyard Sound yesterday. Her shaft was broken, and she had lost her propeller, since which accident she had made her way by sails alone. She will be towed to Boston immediately.

A man went up in a balloon a few days since from a park in San Francisco before he was ready for the trip. While making his preparations the balloon got loose from its fastenings and darted up to a considerable height and collapsed. The ambitious aeronaut slid hastily down a rope which was dangling from his basket, thereby saving his life at the cost of some severe bruises.

Capt. EDWARD W. THOMPSON, who was shot and seriously wounded a few days since by rebels at Batesville, Arkansas, is now pronounced out of danger.

An application was made in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, yesterday, by the counsel for JEFF DAVIS, to quash the indictment against that individual on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment provides that disfranchisement shall be the only punishment for participation in the rebellion. Chief Justice CHASE decided to hear arguments on this motion on Thursday next.

Advices from Hayti, received telegraphically *via* Havana, report the frontier of the Republic tranquil, the elections progressing, and a gradual restoration of confidence throughout the country.

The North Carolina Senate yesterday directed an investigation to be made into the charges of bribery and black-mailing against some of its members.

Three hundred barrels of whisky were seized in Cincinnati, yesterday, by Internal Revenue officers. It was found that the whisky was from 6 to 15 per cent. above the proof degree on the gauger's certificate. The penalty for this offence is imprisonment, confiscation and $200 fine for each barrel.

A tax collector at Waterbury, Conn., has been fined $250 for having locked up a man who refused to pay his taxes. After having been locked up awhile, the man produced a receipt for the payment of the taxes in question.

Capt. ALLEN B. SNOW, a veteran sea Captain, died in Boston on Saturday. He had long been engaged in trade with Cuba, and had made one hundred and thirty-one voyages in succession to the port of Cienfuegos.

It is proposed to drain the Green River swamps in Illinois, and enlarge the river, at a probable expense of $100,000. The expense will be divided between three counties, Bureau, Henry and Rock Island.

A violent snow-storm prevailed in the interior portion of the State yesterday.

C. W. JACKSON, who claims to be a spiritual medium, has created quite a sensation in St. Louis in the tying-up business. He was challenged to an exhibition of his skill by HARTZ, the magician, and on his first trial succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds in a few moments, to the great delight of the spiritualists of that city. On Friday night last the trial was repeated, when the gentlemen selected to tie him insisted upon searching him before commencing operations. They found a sharp penknife concealed in one shoe and a coil of rope wound round his body. His trick consisted simply in being tied with a rope similar to the one he had concealed, and then when confined in his "cabinet" cutting the one with which he was tied and secreting the pieces, and substituting for it the one he had concealed on his body, which he exhibited to his audience as having been untied by spirits. When the knife and cord were taken from him the spirits failed to respond to his invocations, and he was released from his "cabinet" bound as securely as when he went in.

A box containing upward of $90,000 in securities of various kinds was taken from the safe of the Pequonnock Bank, of Bridgeport, yesterday afternoon. An advertisement in another column of the TIMES offers a reward for the return of the property, and describes the securities taken.

The capital and business of the First National Bank of Dorchester, Mass., has been merged in the Continental Bank of Boston.

The dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, last evening, at Delmonico's, was a brilliant affair, and was largely attended. Speeches were made by Judge BRADY, JOSEPH CHOATE, Ex-Mayor HOFFMAN, and many others.

The anniversary of the appointment of the Polish Provisional Government of 1830 was celebrated last evening, at the hall No. 295 Bowery. Col. ZELTNER presided, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Mayor HOFFMAN retired from office at noon yesterday. Mr. COMAN becomes Mayor until the 1st of January next, by virtue of his office as President of the Board of Aldermen.

Rev. Dr. ANDERDON, M. A., delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute last evening before a large and respectable auditory. The subject chosen was "O'CONNELL and WASHINGTON." Rev. Mr. FARRELL presided. The lecture was received with marked attention, and was highly instructive.

The inquiry relative to the death of FELIX LARKIN, who was killed in the oyster saloon of HUGH CAMPBELL, Canal-street, on Wednesday evening last, terminated yesterday at the Chambers of the Common Council, City Hall. The jury found the prisoners, HUGH CAMPBELL, JOHN BERGIN and ANN RYNES, guilty of causing the death of the deceased.

Cotton was very brisk yesterday, at a fractional advance in prices, closing in favor of sellers. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were quiet and generally less firm. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Receipts of Beef Cattle continue quite too heavy for the requirements of an active market. Prices have rather declined since last week. The heavy supplies of Poultry have caused a depression in Beef. Scarcely any Beef is now sold in West Washington Market for over 13½c. ℔ lb. Calves, with the hide on, and the inwards removed, sell for 16c. to 18c. ℔ lb. Sheep continue heavy. The markets groan with carcasses of Mutton. Inferior sells for 6c.@8c. ℔ lb., dressed. Live Sheep are sold for 4c. @5c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Very few lots are sold for more than 5c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Swine are heavy, and selling at depressed prices. Nothing was sold yesterday on 'Change for over 10c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. The live, gross weight of Hogs is about 2c. ℔ lb. lower than the dressed weight. The live stock markets are glutted, and trade is dull.

The Key-Stone of Gen. Grant's Administration.

The success or failure of Gen. GRANT's Administration can be predicted with a good degree of certainty, when the country knows who is to be its Secretary of the Treasury and its Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Those departments of the Government which control the collection and disbursement of the revenue, are the departments which will make or mar it. They hold the same relation to the Government now, which the War Department held during the rebellion; and their proper management demands substantially the same qualities,—a thorough comprehension of the necessities of the country, a practical knowledge of men for appointing executive agents of the Government and unflinching COURAGE, both physical and moral, in meeting emergencies and dangers as they arise.

The collection of the revenues of the country,—the honest, prompt and energetic enforcement of the Tax laws,—will be the first and fundamental condition of success for the new Administration. Under the existing laws the appointment of the men who are to perform this work rests nominally with the President, but actually, so far as the practical performance of the duty is concerned, with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Revenue Commissioner. The Supervisors are the most important of the subordinates, on whom the detailed enforcement of the Tax laws depends. If the Secretary and the Commissioner are men who will make it their business to find out accurately and for themselves, *who are the very best men to fill those places*, and will then see to it that such men are appointed in every case,—no matter who may like it, or who may dislike it,—the taxes will be collected, the burdens of the debt will be fairly distributed and the machinery of the Government will work easily and well. But if they are men who weigh *character* by letters of recommendation,—who think that a candidate with a thousand signatures to his application, must of necessity be more fit for the place than a man with a hundred, or one with none at all, who ask the party whom they *may* appoint and who listen and obey when the party tells them whom they *must not* appoint, then we shall have these places filled with hungry and unscrupulous adventurers who will use their power to fill their own pockets, or else with men too weak to be honest and utterly powerless against the agencies of corruption that will be brought to bear upon them.

It is not enough nowadays that a man in office will not steal himself; he must have the ability and the pluck to stop others from stealing. It requires, in these later days of the Republic, ten times the talent to be an honest office-holder in even the humblest capacity, which it did to make a man a great statesman fifty years ago. Honesty in office, in this sense, has become one of the rarest, as it is one of the highest, of human gifts. The men who stand well in society,—who enjoy the respect and confidence of their neighbors,—who have lived quiet, blameless lives, but have shown no special force or talent anywhere or in anything, who like everybody and whom everybody likes in turn, are often deemed the fittest recipients of public favor and the most proper men for public office. And comparatively speaking they doubtless are. As things go, it is almost a matter for public thanksgiving that we have some offices not filled by notorious scoundrels and knaves. But this is not enough for the coming necessities of the country. We want in high office men of *nerve*, as well as of good intentions,—men who cannot be deceived and who will not be bullied,—men who will not give power to men too weak to wield it, or so facile and compliant as to let it slip from their grasp or be wrested from them by audacious and reckless men.

The Treasury Department is the key of the whole position. It is not enough that the coming Secretary be a man of sound views on finance, or correct notions on the currency, or a true Republican. He must be one who knows a knave at sight,—who can detect a humbug or a pretender as quickly as experts detect a counterfeit bill,—and who will never, under any circumstances or any pressure, put a third-rate man in a first-rate place. The country was fortunate during the war in having such a man as STANTON in the War Department,—a man who had intellect, energy and courage. He may have made mistakes—probably he did: but *he made things move*, and they always moved in the right direction. He held no terms with dishonesty or with imbecility. It was quite as great a crime in his eyes to be incapable as to be unfaithful,—for the one damaged the nation quite as much as the other. We need just such a man in the Treasury Department as STANTON proved himself to be during the war. We *must* have a man of iron will,—fearless, clear-headed, and just in doing his own duty, and in compelling all his subordinates to do theirs. Weakness, timidity, or, to put it more mildly, an excess of caution, has been and still is the besetting sin of the Treasury Department, under the present Administration. The political complications have added to the difficulties of the case, and have contributed to the inefficiency of the Department. Mr. ROLLINS is a warm Republican, and his sympathies are all with that party. The President is opposed to it, and looks with distrust upon all its nominees. Mr. MCCULLOCH tries to please both, or at least do what neither of them can, or will, find much fault with. The result is vacillation, hesitation and collisions, that end in appointments that neither command public respect nor promote the public interest.

All this should, and we doubt not will, be changed. We hope we shall have a Secretary who, to begin with, has the full confidence of Gen. GRANT, so that his action may command the prompt assent and approval of his only superior;—and who, in the next place, has the intelligence to see, and the courage to do, what the public service needs most,—no matter who or what may stand in the way. And we trust we shall have a Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the same calibre and the same qualifications. For upon the management and administration of our FINANCES, more than upon any other one department of the Government, will depend the success or the failure of the new Administration.

Apologies for Infanticide—The Meeting To-Night.

The horrible crime of infanticide prevails to such an extent in America, that in some localities the growth of the population is seriously affected by it. In great cities especially, its results are as shocking as they are alarming; and the attention of social philosophers and Christian moralists has lately been directed to the necessity of adopting some means of limiting its prevalence. It is not only practiced by women who, having gone astray, are so anxious to conceal the result of their error as not to stop at murder, but women who are legally married, and move in respectable society, redden their souls and their hands with the blood of legitimate children, to escape the troubles of maternity and the labors of nurture and training. Some of the most eminent physicians in the country—notably those in Massachusetts, where the subject has been investigated more carefully than elsewhere—have made revelations on this subject which must challenge the serious thought of all who are capable of appreciating its moral and social bearings.

Legislation has failed to reach the evil as a preventive—though it undoubtedly has a restraining influence so far as it shows, or is able to show, that it will be treated as a crime, and will meet the punishment of crime. But it is an offence generally committed in secret, and so difficult of detection that the law is rarely brought to bear against it; and when the law *is* invoked, it is rare that a penalty is inflicted sufficient to serve as a warning and a terror to the guilty. The clergy have lately taken up the subject, and some of them have treated it with befitting plainness and solemnity; they have dealt with it as a damnable sin against Heaven as well as a crime against society, law and the human race. But unfortunately the clergy fail to reach the greater proportion of those who are guilty in this direction; and the terrible evil continues as though neither law nor Gospel had any bearing upon it.

It is inexpressibly shocking to observe that, just at this time, when recent developments and statistics have shown more clearly than ever the results of this social evil, there should be an attempt by certain parties to ignore its criminal nature and do away with its penal consequences. A wayward woman in Philadelphia was recently convicted of murdering her infant, for the purpose of getting rid of the fruits of a guilty connection. The deed was traced to the culprit. She was tried, and, after a fair hearing, was condemned. She is now in prison in Philadelphia. Her case has been taken up there and in this City by the party of "Woman's Rights." Several of the journals have been filled with apologies for her crime, mawkish sentimentality about her sufferings, and appeals, not only for her pardon, but for her triumphal release from the prison where she is confined. A meeting is to be held this evening in the Cooper Institute, in this City, to help her case. The advertisement says it is held "at the solicitation of several distinguished ladies of this City," and we are promised "eloquent addresses" and "disclosures of the most thrilling character," and are also assured that it is "confidently believed the Governor can easily be induced to restore her to liberty."

Now there are undoubtedly cases in which it is perfectly proper to make an effort to release convicted offenders from the penalty of the law. In some cases there may be pleas in palliation, and in other cases there may be extenuating circumstances that are felt by a sympathizing public, though they were not taken into account by the Judge and jury. In so far as such considerations are applicable to this case, the parties moving in the matter are quite right in bringing them before the Governor of Pennsylvania. But the newspaper and other appeals that have already come under our notice in regard to the case of HESTER VAUGHAN, have gone far beyond this. They have been in the nature of justifications or apologies for the crime, and glorifications of the criminal. They have either ignored the fearful nature of the offence of which she was convicted, or they have held up such pictures of her sufferings and her prospective punishment as are calculated to work upon a sympathy that knows nothing of law or justice, nothing of social wrong or moral culpability. The woman guilty of infanticide is spoken of as a "martyr," a "victim," and it would not be wonderful if it should all end by her admission to the calendar of saints.

Against all this sort of thing we protest. We trust that it will not show itself at the Cooper Institute meeting. If there is any stop to be put to the crime of infanticide which now blackens the morals of our country, the law must be applied to those who are guilty of it. The truest humanity and the highest sympathy with suffering demand this. If the woman is innocent, or if there are extenuating circumstances in her case, let it be known; but do not let her be glorified because of her offence, or held up as a model to be followed by other women who may be too ready to copy her example.

The Bench and the Press.

We understand that Judge BARNARD has changed his mind about indicting newspapers, and that his Grand Jury, which has been simply waiting for his final orders in the case, will not bring in bills as it was reported they had resolved to do a few days since. We believe that in point of fact the Grand Jury did actually vote by a very large majority some day last week, to indict the editor of the TIMES for what has been said in its columns of Judge BARNARD's official conduct; but the District-Attorney has been so busy with the election canvass that he has found no time to draw the bills or press the matter to a conclusion. We were in hopes this obstacle would be removed to-day and that we should have no further delay. But now we are informed that Judge BARNARD himself interferes and desires to have "*this thing*" stopped,—as he is satisfied it has gone far enough, and that his "damaged usefulness" is not likely to be restored or repaired in the way proposed.

We hope this is a mistake, for it betrays a degree of timidity and distrust of his own resources quite foreign to all the ideas we had formed of Judge BARNARD's character. We beg the Judge to understand that we are quite ready to meet the issue which he tendered us, and to respond either to such an indictment as he at first urged the Grand Jury to find against us, or to a suit for damages, which would, perhaps, better suit the deplorable condition of pecuniary dependence to which he says he is reduced. He ought to be relieved from *that* in some way, most certainly:—but it is for him, rather than for us, to select the course most likely to accomplish that result.

Troops in the Southern States.

"Troops are still needed in the Southern States," is the terse but conclusive remark with which Gen. GRANT disposes of a very important question. He does not enter upon an elaborate argument to show that any sweeping reduction of the army is for the moment inexpedient. The method of doing it, if it is to be done, with the smallest injury to an available military organization, he refers to incidentally. But his judgment is evidently against any material change at present. The Indian war will call for a strong force on the Plains, and the condition of the South still renders advisable the presence of soldiers.

The latter opinion will not be disputed by any one who has followed the reports of the District Commanders on the condition of affairs in the States comprised in their respective Departments. The reports of Gens. THOMAS and ROUSSEAU, especially, have made it evident that the presence of the troops under their command is called for by exigencies which it were folly to underrate. Theirs is no holiday performance. We have the testimony of Gen. THOMAS that both in Tennessee and Kentucky the lawless element is insolent and aggressive, and that it manifests itself in outrages upon the persons and property of Unionists, and in frustrating their efforts to obtain justice. The feeling which thus displays itself in Tennessee, however iniquitous, is not wholly unintelligible. The rule of the loyal party is in itself a grievance to the Democracy, a large percentage of whom chafe under restrictions imposed under the excitement of the rebellion. The Democracy of Kentucky have no such excuse. They dominate in the Government of the State. Instead of suffering from disabilities, they impose them. The infamies exposed by Gen. THOMAS are, therefore, causeless, wanton, and their occurrence reveals a temper which makes it incumbent on the Federal authorities not to leave the loyal population at the mercy of the Kuklux.

Gen. ROUSSEAU's testimony goes further. He not only establishes the necessity of constant vigilance on the part of the military, but the inadequate provision hitherto made by the General Government for the enforcement of law. Only the presence of troops in New-Orleans, in conjunction with the temporary surrender by Republicans of the franchise, averted bloodshed at the election. And of the strength at the General's command, little or none can be spared for the parishes. New-Orleans absorbs the greater part of his attention and his power. In other parts of the State, therefore, local authority and Union residents have been, and to a certain extent still are, helpless. Life and property are insecure. Efforts at pacification are baffled more or less by offshoots of the disloyal organization whose ramifications seem to extend throughout the greater part of the South.

From Georgia we have not equally explicit evidence, and indeed there has been nothing like the same general allegations which come in ugly shape from Louisiana and districts in Alabama. It is clear, however, that even Georgia has not one soldier too many. The election was, in a great degree, a fraud and a farce simply because the preponderating force was on the side of the Democracy. The law was too weak to insure freedom of election.

The most striking illustrations of the necessity for the active presence of military are, however, reported from frontier States. Arkansas and Texas supply a weekly chapter of horrors, in which the lawlessness incident to frontier life is aggravated tenfold by the brutality and license resulting from unchecked disloyalty. The scene the other day reported from Centre Point suggests a doubt whether the region in which such occurrences are possible has any pretension to civilized government. A couple of hundred disguised and armed ruffians gallop into a little town, drive out its inhabitants without regard to sex or age, and then plunder houses and stores with impunity. They return the next day, and finding the population of the place swollen by accessions from the neighborhood, fire into crowds at random, and deliberately murder some of the oldest citizens. The latest information is that "the band are still in possession of the town," and there, probably, they will remain as long as it suits their convenience. The State authorities are powerless, for the law forbids the enrollment of militia. The resident population can do nothing against a horde of rebel cut-throats, mounted and armed to the teeth. The only available force is that supplied by Federal troops, who find constant employment in a struggle with the Kuklux, or ruffians who assume its disguises. Manifestly, however, this species of warfare is incompatible with the due administration of the law, or the punishment in legal form of combined thieves and murderers.

For the Centre Point outrage, with all its atrocities, is but one of a long series of like demonstrations with which the inhabitants of many counties in Texas and Arkansas are familiar. What the condition of Arkansas is, this occurrence sufficiently reveals. But we believe that, bad as that State is, Texas is much worse. There, the rebel Democracy have for more than a year past, held high carnival. Union settlements have been ravaged, precisely as Centre Point has been, and the sufferers have no hope of redress. The military are not idle, but a handful of soldiers here and there is not equal to the emergency. There can be no reduction of their numbers, certainly—at least until legislation shall enable the State Governments to make provision for the protection of their own authority.

The fact that troops are still needed in the South proves nothing as against the policy of the General Government. The Democratic averment that Reconstruction is a failure because the military is essential to the maintenance of order, is absurd. The lawlessness of Kentucky can have no connection with Reconstruction; it is simply the product of local disloyalty. Texas has not yet undergone reconstruction; the ruffianly element which displays itself there is in antagonism to the authority of the National Government. In Arkansas and Louisiana, the same element works in somewhat different circumstances. Everywhere, as we understand the case, the dregs of the rebellion are fermenting, and will ferment until lawful authority stamps them out. This, however, reflects in no way upon Reconstruction. To make *that* responsible for Kuklux outrages, would be as wise and just on one side, as would be an indictment against the whole body of Southern whites on the other. The policy of Congress may be a pretext for murder and robbery, but it is not the cause. These crimes spring from the remaining forces of the rebellion, and the Government will not complete its duty until it shall have crushed them out of existence. Till this be done, it were futile to attempt any diminution of the military force at present available in the South.

MINOR TOPICS.

There will certainly be no necessity of calling out the military to preserve order and put down excitement during the election to-day. It might be worth while to have an armed force to *bayonet* voters to the polls; but, as we fear this would only result in increasing the majority of OAKEY HALL, we shall not urge it.

Secretary SEWARD has initiated a highly important policy with reference to American interests, and the protection of American citizens, at Panama. Some time ago he negotiated a treaty with the Panama authorities, guaranteeing American rights, providing for the transit of American troops across the Isthmus, and providing, also, that they should have authority to defend our interests and our citizens when the Panama authorities failed in this respect. We now learn from our correspondent at Panama, that the latest of the petty wars which are forever raging there has just closed, with the loss of a hundred lives, more or less, and the loss of a year's revenue, which will be assessed upon the foreign residents in December. At the same time Mr. SEWARD has forwarded to our Consuls an official letter, directing them (1) to admonish American citizens to remain neutral in all squabbles; (2) to apply to whomsoever shall be in authority, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, at Panama, for the protection of any unoffending citizen of the United States, and for prompt redress and indemnity for any injuries he may receive; (3) to insist that American citizens *shall not be required to contribute, whether in the form of forced loans or otherwise*, or to perform any military duty whatever. He then adds that the Secretary of the Navy has directed naval commanders on the Isthmus *to afford full protection to any citizens who may be exposed to danger in their persons or property*. And he closes by directing Consuls to keep the Department fully informed of their proceedings under these instructions. Secretary SEWARD has dealt with this important business in a prompt and peremptory manner. If the Panama anarchists trifle any longer with American interests, they will suddenly find the American flag planted on both sides of the Isthmus,—and perhaps permanently planted.

Our local columns to-day contain an account of a murderous assault on a man by his wife with a carving knife,—an account of an assault with a revolver, in which a man's skull was fractured, and a strange account of an attempt to murder a man by burying him alive. We write these lines at midnight, and know not how many other murderous cases the City reporters may bring in before our columns are closed up. The City is in a bad way these times. It would be a good thing if we could try what effect would be produced by a stern administration of law and justice upon criminals and murderers.

The health of the French Emperor has been unsound for the last ten or twelve years. He suffers from biliousness and other internal disorders, and has occasional attacks of vertigo that alarm his friends. Whenever a rumor of his illness gets out in Paris, the official journal promptly contradicts it, and the Emperor makes haste to ride out, and show himself in public as soon as possible. The recent report of his illness is of the same kind we have had scores of times already, and as for the "signs of decaying strength and mental apathy," there is nothing new about *them*.

Mr. BRACE's note, showing that it was the impecuniosity of the Children's Aid Society which prevented it from furnishing the little chaps of the Newsboy's Lodging-house with a Thanksgiving Feast, ended with the pathetic remark: "We need $10,000 to carry the Lodging-house through the Winter, to shelter, feed and care for the throngs of homeless boys that are already seeking its aid." Now, we should like to see some one of our good, kind-hearted, sympathetic nabobs send round his check for this sum, without any more ado about it. Let him think what blessed results would flow from a benefaction which would really cost him nothing!

"While the Indian war continues," says Gen. GRANT, "I do not deem any general legislation, for the reduction of the army, advisable." At the same time, he makes suggestions for the further reduction of the army, and shows that it is now being gradually reduced. By his plan, the army will be diminished by about five thousand before the opening of next Summer, and about ten thousand before the close of the year. It is a good plan and an economical one, and its operation will doubtless be hastened by the termination of the Indian campaign under Gen. SHERIDAN.

Popular lecturing is not half as profitable a business as bricklaying or car-driving. The American Literary Bureau of this City announces that it is "empowered to negotiate engagements" with lecturers of "high repute," and it gives a long list of names, including clergymen, doctors, lawers, Bohemians, politicians, professors, &c. Among whom we observe Mr. OSCANYAN, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Miss OLIVE LOGAN, Miss JULIA CROUCH, and others equally well-known. The cheapness of the terms is really marvelous in view of the high price of living and the premium on gold. Thus, Rev. Prof. RICHARDS, A. M., will lecture on "Thomas Hood," for $50 and expenses, with modifications. Z. R. SANFORD, Esq., will read his original poem, "Fringes," for $50, with modifications. Mr. L. W. MANSFIELD will hold forth on "The Body" or on "Ritualism" for $25—nothing said about "expenses" or "modifications." Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of New-York, will discourse about "Fashion" or "Rienzi" for $25 and traveling expenses. Dr. BEARD's terms are from $30 to $75. Mr. CARRINGTON's are from $40 to $60. The only lecturer who demands anything like proper terms is Rev. Mr. COLLIER, of Chicago, who offers to discourse on the "Personality of a Poet" for $100. But who will give such a sum after reading the following announcement among the others:

"*J. O. Miller*—The eloquent Orange County Farmer, a highly reputed humorist. Terms $50, (with modifications.) 'Model Husband,' 'Model Wife.'"

The terms of Mr. DU CHAILLU, Mr. GREELEY, Miss OLIVE LOGAN and Miss JULIA CROUCH were not given; but we presume they are not lower than the lowest ($25,) nor higher than the highest, ($100.) At these rates, certainly, popular lecturing won't pay, unless, at the same time, it serves as a personal or business advertisement.

A Democratic journal consoles its party for its recent defeat by the quotation that "'tis sweet for one's country *to die*." That may be true, though the Democrats didn't think so during the war. But being excluded from office is not always the same thing as dying for one's country, though in cases of long privation they may come to substantially the same thing in the end. We are bound to concede that, as a general thing, our Democratic contemporaries accept their national defeat in a very good spirit; and in this latitude they are completely reconciled by the fact that they have kept their hold on the City and State, which yield more patronage and plunder than all the rest of the Union. They are quite content to "die" for their country so long as they are not likely to die by starvation.

Mr. STUART MILL lately announced in England that it was his intention to propose a law in the House of Commons, allowing the public museums and libraries of the United Kingdom to be opened on Sundays for the instruction and entertainment of the people, and as a powerful means of drawing them away from their grosser habits of enjoyment on those days. The same idea is growing in this country—a Liberal Christian congregation of Brooklyn having resolved to give its members the free use of the church library on Sunday. This movement may possibly be a slow one, but it is one which would have the best results. As a general rule, the intellectual improvement of men and women is closely accompanied by their moral improvement.

Latest reports say that republicanism is gaining ground in Spain. Along with these comes another report that Gen. PRIM has been considering a request, made in the way of a circular, by all the Captain-Generals who wish to have additions made to their respective garrisons. In reply to this the General has intimated that a sufficient body of troops will be stationed in the central position of New-Castile, whence they can be sent in any direction over the railways. The Provisional Government is evidently preparing for any possible impatience of the Republicans. The latter are advised to wait quietly for the decision of the Cortes, and that decision seems already foreshadowed.

Peaceable and well-disposed people are shocked by that terrible social custom which turns so many of our citizens into walking arsenals, and puts a pistol, a knife or a slungshot into the pocket of almost every other man in the street. People think it a peculiarly American abuse. And yet Europe can show something still more terrible in the spectacle of all her governors standing watchful in an iron-clad condition, and ready to "sail in" at a moment's notice. Baron BEUST argues that Austria can only be safe with an army of 1,053,000 men, in view of the armaments of the other Powers. That homicidal watchfulness is general. Sweden, beyond the Baltic, makes great iron ships of the monitor pattern, and little Switzerland, up among the clouds, decrees that military drill shall form part of the common school education. The world moves—very fearfully and wonderfully, at home and abroad.

When PERRY FULLER was appointed Collector of New-Orleans, some time ago, he publicly declared that he would administer the Collector's office in "such a way as *would subserve the interests* of the Democratic Party." It was but a small item in this direction when he superseded all the Republican office-holders with men of his own kidney; and it was no great item when he put on a supernumerary force of some sixty or seventy men, whose accounts Secretary MCCULLOCH has just refused to pay. But, having done this much, it would be worth while to find out whether he has not taken other means of carrying out his promises.

"A Virginian," writing to the Savannah *News*, gives a curious and detailed history of a project of Stonewall JACKSON, to make a night attack on our troops at Fredericksburg by assailants "stripped naked and armed with bowie knives." Mr. E. A. POLLARD mentioned the circumstance in an article in *Putnam;* and, though many Southern writers have denied his statement, it seems that they had some foundation. The occasion was in December, 1862, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, and during the occupancy of that place by BURNSIDE's troops. The town was crowded with artillery, wagons, and about 60,000 men, "torn, bleeding and thoroughly disorganized," according to "Virginian." A rebel council of war was held, and Stonewall JACKSON proposed that a heavy artillery fire be opened upon the town, from the hills directly in its front, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist to distinguish them from the enemy, and under cover of the artillery fire force their way into the town and *bayonet* all who were not similarly attired. But Gen. LEE did not favorably entertain the project, and the town, as will be remembered, was speedily evacuated by the Federal troops. "A Virginian" thinks that "no pen can describe the horrors and butchery that would have attended that night bombardment and attack, as suggested by the dead hero who believed that 'war meant fighting, and fighting meant killing.'" As confirmatory of the statement of "A Virginian," we may say that we remember, that at the time referred to, we had on this side of the lines a report from the other side of a proposed attack of the nature described.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The advent of a new actress on the American stage is an occurrence of such rare importance that, even under the unfavorable circumstances of the *début* taking place at the New-York Theatre, there was a large and intelligent audience last evening to welcome Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS to the drama of the metropolis. Much has been said of the lady, partly on account of the illustrious name she bears, and partly because she is pretty. These personal reasons, and a series of extraordinary articles in the London papers, have caused an undercurrent of opinion in her favor which would have been greatly to the advantage of the lady, had she not also gone through the dire ordeal of a Boston success. With this Ossa piled upon Pelion the ascent to "leafy Olympus" has necessarily been steep and terrific. Nevertheless the lady was received with patience, and by a cultivated audience. We are disposed to think that the verdict will in the end be mainly in her favor. As the general disappointment passed away, a kindly feeling of encouragement took its place. Art suffered one of its customary rebuffs from youth. People who had taken Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS for her great grandmother said pleasantly, "Well we are mistaken in a few years, but after all she is well favored and tries her best." All of which, even to its kindliness, is correct. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS tries her best in every way, and we think has a dramatic career before her. But it must be evident to every fair-thinking person that she has but just entered on it. Her manner is natural, but it frequently leads to insipidity. To come on the stage and leave it *well* are two difficulties which present themselves to an artist even of experience, and it is here where we notice the small routine of the lady. She flirts or simpers when she comes on the stage, and giggles when she leaves it. Her action in this way is clearly immature, but may mend as the years grow. Her "business" of the stage is simply amateurish. We were thankful when *Rosalind* ceased to carry a spear—so nearly did she come to injuring the sight of those in her vicinity. The defects to which we refer, except the last, were mainly noticeable in the first and second acts. In the third act Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS displayed more force, and in the fourth act a great deal of tenderness and delicate apprehension. These two acts are the fullest in the play, and require ability of a marked and peculiar character; such, for instance, as the bravado of a man mingled and contrasted with the timidity of a woman. In these extremes, particularly the last, Mrs. SIDDONS was admirable. She was recalled before the curtain after the third and fourth acts.

Of the general performance it is not possible to speak favorably. It had evidently been hurried, and the lack of due study was almost constantly thrust upon the attention of the audience. Even that veteran elocutionist, Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON, was oblivious of his lines. Mr. MORTIMER was an excellent *Orlando*, and Miss BLANCHE GRAY charmed every one with the simplicity and grace of her performance of *Celia*—a performance which, in its unstrained excellence, was a marked contrast to much that was strained and attitudinational elsewhere.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The combination of Mr. BATEMAN's two companies attracted a very large audience to Pike's Opera House last evening. TOSTEE, IRMA and AUJAC are, in themselves, sufficient to crowd the largest theatre in the City, and when we consider the many other artists enrolled under the banner of BATEMAN's Opera Bouffe, and the excellent performance offered for the public delectation, the result was in no way surprising. The performance commenced with "Lischen and Fritschen"—a charming little operetta in one act—one of OFFENBACH's earliest productions—and in all respects a perfect gem. Mlle. TOSTEE personated the heroine, and the warmth of her reception, and the hearty *encore* after each of her songs, testified to the universal popularity of this charming *artiste*. Her rendering of the character of the little Alsacian broom-seller is a perfect piece of acting. We shared the public regret when the curtain fell on the final tableau. The performance concluded with the first, second and fourth acts of "Barbe Bleue," and the public consoled themselves for the loss of TOSTEE by laughing again over the adventures of IRMA and AUJAC—*Boulotte* and *Barbe Bleue*. We must not forget to mention the really grand chorus which Mr. BATEMAN now has at the Opera House. So great a number of well-trained voices has never been assembled upon one stage in this City before, and the effect produced was superb in the extreme. The same bill will be repeated at this establishment during the week.

Various Notes.

The programmes at the various theatres for the current week are much the same as those with which the public are altogether familiar. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue at the Broadway Theatre, and "Ireland as it Is" will be played by them on this and to-morrow evenings. "Humpty Dumpty" of course at the Olympic, and "After Dark" at Niblo's. "Ixion," renewed by the introduction of allusions to the most recent local and national events, remains the feature at Wood's Museum; and "Cinderella" continues to be the afterpiece at the New-York Circus.

At the Bowery Theatre a new drama by the author of "Under the Gaslight," entitled "The Red Scarf," was produced last night. Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON appeared as the heroine, whose chief duty in the play is to rescue her lover from being cut to chips in a sawmill. Neither the piece nor the actress call for any special remarks. They are of the class most liked by the intelligent audiences usually to be found at this popular theatre!

Prof. RAYMOND is giving a subscription course of readings to a company mainly composed of some of the Professors of Columbia College, with their families and friends. The first reading—"Taming of the Shrew"—was given last Friday, at the Historical Rooms. The remaining two—"Macbeth" and the "Tempest"—occur on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week, at Dodworth's Hall.

Washington and O'Connell—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Anderton, M. A.

Last evening Rev. Dr. ANDERTON delivered a lecture on the characters of DANIEL O'CONNELL and GEORGE WASHINGTON, at the Cooper Institute. Rev. Mr. FARREL presided, and in introducing the lecturer, remarked that O'CONNELL was the great advocate of the rights of conscience and of liberty for all men of every clime and of every color, while WASHINGTON was the great champion of the rights of the people to self-government, having achieved that which was never achieved before by man—winning a continent for freedom and freemen. The lecturer compared the relative merits of O'CONNELL and WASHINGTON, showing that both possessed qualities which endeared them to their peoples. They both successively battled with and surmounted difficulties—recognizing a special providential work given them to accomplish. After tracing the parliamentary career of the "Liberator," and favorably contrasting WASHINGTON with NELSON, WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON, he concluded with the remark, "While I greatly admire GEORGE WASHINGTON, my heart is with O'CONNELL."

The lecture, which was very long and very interesting, showing a deep historical research, was listened to with deep attention, and at the close, the speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

Personal.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Viscount Hanlan, of the French Legation, and Prof. L. Simonin, of Paris, are at the Westminster Hotel. Senator Hill, of Georgia; Judge N. H. Swayne, of Ohio; Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. G. A. Barstow, of Massachusetts; Commander Cushing, of the United States Navy, and Hon. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Field, of San Francisco, is at the Brevoort House. Congressman Noah Davis, of Albion; Hon. G. H. Williams, of Oregon, and J. E. Tibbits, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Selvin E. Woodworth, of California, and Gen. Hagner, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Mark Twain is at the Everett House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Report of Gen. Meade—Progress of Reconstruction in the States in His Department—Present Sentiment of the People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 30.

The following is Gen. MEADE's report to Gen. GRANT, in full, of operations in his Department during the past twelve months:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I herewith transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a brief abstract of the operations under my command while in charge of the late Third Military District, and subsequently in command of the Department of the South. War Department General Orders No. 104, of the date Dec. 28, 1867, assigned me to the command of the Third Military District, and on the 5th of January, 1868, I assumed the command, with headquarters in this city. The third Military District at that time consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The condition of affairs was simply as follows: In the State of Georgia a Convention, elected under the Reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds. In Alabama a Convention had met, framed a Constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers, and adjourned. In Florida an election had been held for members of Convention, but the body did not meet, under the orders of my predecessor, till the 20th of January.

It is impossible, in a report of this kind, to give all the various questions and their details, which arose and were adjusted by my action; but, as by the provisions of the Reconstruction laws, from whence my authority emanated, the power of disapproving any acts was vested in the General-in-Chief of the army, I, from the first, before taking action in any important matter, laid before that officer my views and proposed course. I have, therefore, deemed it best to append to this report, as part of it, a full file of the telegrams between the headquarters of the army and myself; and it is with great pride and satisfaction that I refer to the same, as they will show that it was rarely that the General-in-Chief was called on to overrule my judgment. I shall confine myself in this report to the briefest allusion to the special points to which I wish to invite particular attention.

THE GEORGIA FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

One of the first questions that presented itself to my action was the financial difficulties in the Georgia Convention. I found that my predecessor had indorsed the requisition of the Secretary of the Convention, and directed its payment out of the Treasury, and that the Treasurer had refused payment on the ground that money could only be paid out of the State Treasury on warrants drawn by the Governor. Finding this to be the state of the case, I appealed to his Excellency, CHARLES H. JENKINS, and requested, in view of the necessities of the law of Congress authorizing this Convention, and its levying a tax for the payment of its expenses, that he would draw the necessary warrant for the sum required for their immediate and pressing expenses. The Governor, in reply, declined to draw any warrant except under appropriation by law, and informed me very distinctly that he did not acknowledge and would not be bound by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, which, in his judgment, were unconstitutional, null and void. On receipt of this communication there was no alternative but the removal of Gov. JENKINS, which was accordingly done, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER assigned to the duty in his place. Subsequently I was compelled to remove the State Treasurer and Comptroller, assigning to these positions Capts. ROCKWELL and WHEATON, of the army. I considered it judicious policy to avail myself of the authority granted in the Reconstruction laws to detail officers of the army to perform the duties, as in this way I gave evidence to the people of the State and of the country that my only object in making the removals was the execution of the law, and that the same was free from any personal or political bias. It affords me gratification to say that I believe the effect of these changes was most beneficial, and that the administration of Gen. RUGER and his associates who continued in office till the State was admitted to representation, was in every way creditable to them and satisfactory to the people of all parties in the State.

THE RELIEF LAWS.

Soon after my arrival at my post, I received numerous communications from respectable citizens complaining of the effect of the passage, by the Conventions of Alabama and Georgia, of acts known as Relief laws, which were intended, as stay laws, to afford relief to debtors from the immediate pressure of their creditors. It was urged that the acts of these Conventions not being binding, nor having the effect of law till ratified by a vote of the people, and as it would require some time before this vote would be taken, and that in view of the probable acceptance by the people of these acts, creditors were hurrying their action, and pressing their debtors, thus making the measures really acts of oppression—I should interpose my authority and give to these acts the force of law until the people could vote on them. Although personally opposed in principle to any laws interfering with the rights of creditors, there was nevertheless so much force in the reasoning advanced, and the demand from all classes was so imperative, that, after consultation and approval of the General-in-Chief, orders were issued making said acts laws until revised and confirmed by the vote of the people.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

Immediately on taking command, I was applied to from all parts of the several States comprising the district for the removal of incumbents in office, and the substitution therein of individuals nominated. These applications were based on various grounds, some purely personal or political, others on the necessity of a change in order to carry on reconstruction, and sometimes on the ground of neglect of duty or malfeasance of office. As it was impossible for me, in my ignorance of men, to form any judgment on the complaints preferred, or on the fitness and capacity of those seeking office, I determined to abstain from making any charges, except where there was proved neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or open refusal to obey the Reconstruction laws, or attempts to obstruct their execution. In all cases I required written charges and evidence to be produced, and where these charges affected, as they did in many instances, whole municipal bodies, I directed investigation by Boards of Officers, and in all cases gave those accused a full hearing and every opportunity to defend themselves. A firm adherence to this rule, and the reports of several Boards now concurring in the charges presented, relieved me, after a while, from the just pressure brought at first to bear; and, during the whole course of my administration, there was not a removal made that the archives of the district will not show was made for some cause alleged, and after investigation. There were necessarily many appointments made to fill vacancies caused by death, resignations and removals of incumbents from the counties or States they were living in.

THE TEST OATH.

Another difficulty which operated to compel me to adopt the course above reported, was the fact that by the Reconstruction laws no person could be appointed to office without taking the oath prescribed, which was of such a character that it limited to a very small number the persons able to hold office. So great was the difficulty that, when I saw a bill in Congress requiring the vacation of all the offices, by those not able to take the test oath, I felt it my duty to telegraph the General-in-Chief that if this became a law it would be impossible to fill the offices as there were not persons enough in either of the States to fill half of the civil offices in the States, and I urgently recommended that authority be granted me to appoint to offices registered voters. The bill did not become a law, and no change was made in my policy.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

As previously stated, the Convention in Alabama had under my predecessor assembled and framed a constitution which was to be submitted to the people. The Convention had fixed the 4th day of February on which to hold the election, and my predecessor directed, in orders, the election to continue for two days with as many precincts as the managers might deem advisable. On representation to me that two days was insufficient to enable all the States to be received, an extension by my authority was made of the time to four days, but the precincts were limited in each county to three. The election was held at the time specified, but owing to a violent storm, occurring the first two days, the time was further extended one day, making five days in all. A special report having been made of this election, I deem it only necessary to say here that, from all the evidence I can procure, and I caused the most thorough investigation to be made, the constitution was finally rejected by the people under the law, requiring a majority of the registered voters to cast their ballots for or against, and that the rejection was based on the merits of the Constitution itself, which was obnoxious to a large body of the friends of reconstruction, proved so by the fact that out of 19,000 white voters for the Convention there were only 5,000 for the Constitution; and partially from the fact that the Constitutional Convention had made nominations to all the State offices, which ticket was not acceptable, in all respects, to the party favoring reconstruction. It will be seen, by an inspection of the telegrams accompanying this report, that I had advised against an election for State officers at the same time that the Constitution was being voted on, believing that the same was not only not required by the Constitution and laws, but that there were objections arising out of personal and partisan feeling that would, or might, affect the vote of the Constitution. After the rejection of the Constitution I was in favor of its being revised by assembling the Convention, and so officially reported. Congress, however, admitted the State, and the Legislature, convened under the Constitution, have in some measure modified the most obnoxious features. Upon the subject of this election in Alabama I beg leave to refer to my special report and to the telegraphic correspondence hitherto annexed.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The election for members of the Constitutional Convention in Florida having been held under the direction of my predecessor, he had ordered the assembling of the same on the 20th of January, 1868. Prior to the assembling of the Convention I had referred to me, by the President of the United States, a memorial, sent to him by the Provisional Governor of the State, and signed very unanimously by prominent citizens, in which the gravest charges were brought against the managers of the election, involving frauds of all kinds, and even charging the registration of the State and the districting of the same as having been fraudulently executed—the memorialists urging me to interpose my authority, suspend the meeting of the Convention, and proceed to investigate the charges which they pledged themselves to prove. Upon an examination of the law I could find no remedy short of Congressional action, even should these grave charges be preferred. I therefore made no change in the period fixed for the assembling of the Convention, but ordered a board of officers to investigate the charges, notifying the memorialists of my action, and pledging myself to place before Congress all the testimony they might give before the Board. It is hardly necessary to say that, when it was found that the Convention was allowed to meet and do its work, the Board had but little to do, and, after remaining in session for some weeks and calling without avail on the signers of the memorial for their evidence, the Board closed its session without having any charges proved of all those made.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTIONS.

The Convention met, but soon after meeting there arose dissentions and bickerings, resulting in the secession of a large part of the Convention, and the claim of both parties to be regarded as the legitimate Convention. For some time I allowed these dissensions to proceed, not seeing clearly how I could act until I found the Convention which had originally assembled, and which I had recognized as the legitimate body, had, by the session of its members, been reduced below a legal quorum. When this arrived I required this body either to bring in sufficient members to give them a legal quorum, or, failing in that, to accept certain conditions of compromise, which, after reflection, I deemed just to both parties; or, if this failed, I intimated that I should assume the authority and proceed, in view of the impossibility of harmonizing the difficulties, to adjourn both Conventions and refer the points in dispute to Congress for such action as it might deem proper to take. The compromise proposition having been accepted the two parts of the Convention assembled, reorganized and proceeded to frame a Constitution which was subsequently ratified by the people and adopted by Congress.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The Convention in Georgia, after being in session several months, in March adopted a Constitution, which, together with a State ticket, was submitted to the people in April, and ratified by a very handsome majority of the registered vote; all parties taking part in the election. This Constitution, with some modification, was adopted by Congress, and the Legislature which convened in July making these modifications and otherwise complying with the requirements of the Reconstruction law, the State, together with Alabama and Florida, were, by act of Congress, formally admitted to representation. There is one point in regard to the admission of the State of Georgia to which I feel called upon to make special allusion. When the Legislature was convened by the Provisional Governor and the Governor elect, the question arose whether, as Military Commander, I was called to inquire into the eligibility of the members, either under the United States laws or the Constitution of Georgia. The Convention of Georgia had in its ordinance calling an election directed that all returns should be sent to the Military Commander of the district, who was requested to issue the necessary certificates of election. In carrying out this request of the Convention, I deemed that my duty simply required that I should give the member having the greater number of votes the ordinary certificate of election, and that it would be for each House to decide on the eligibility of those members whose seats were on any grounds contested; while I admitted, as District Commander executing the law, I was to see that no one ineligible to office under the fourteenth article of the Constitutional Amendment should be allowed to take office, I did not see that, in the case of a parliamentary body, I was called on to decide on the qualifications of the members. In this view I was sustained by a telegram sent to me for my information from the War Department, which had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana and the Military Commander of the Fifth District, and which I quote:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

To Gov. Warmouth, New-Orleans:

We think that persons disqualified under the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States are not eligible to your Legislature. This is to be determined by the respective Houses, and no oath can be imposed except the oath prescribed by the State Constitution.

(Signed) JAMES WILSON,
Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.
GEORGE F. BOUTWELL,
J. F. FARNSWORTH,
H. E. PAYNE,
Reconstruction Committee.

It will be seen by the above telegram, that the distinguished gentlemen whose names were attached, were of the opinion that no one ineligible to office under the fourteenth article could take a seat in the Legislature; second, that the respective Houses were to judge of the question; third, that no oath testing this eligibility could or should be prescribed in advance of the meeting of the Legislature. These views being in accordance with my own, I acted on them and was present at the organization of the two Houses of the Georgia Legislature, to the members declared in my order as having the highest number of votes there being administered only the oath prescribed by the State Constitution. After these Houses were organized the Provisional Governor informing me officially of their organization, but that as far as he could learn no steps had been taken to test the question of the eligibility of members under the fourteenth article; I replied to the Governor that until the State was admitted to representation, the Legislature and all the officers were only provisional, and subject to the paramount authority of the District Commander, and that in the exercise of this power I should consider all acts of the Legislature null and void until satisfactory evidence was presented to me that each House had purged itself of ineligible members under the fourteenth article, provided there were any such in either House and I desired the Provisional Governor to communicate these views to each House. On the receipt of this letter each House at once ordered an investigation, and inquired into the qualifications of each member, and duly reported this fact through the Provisional Governor, stating, at the same time, that neither House had found any member ineligible. The Provisional Governor, on transmitting these communications, expressed the opinion, founded on evidence presented to him, that several members in both Houses were ineligible, and called on me to exercise my power and require said members to vacate their seats. On reflecting upon this subject, I could not see how I was to take the individual judgment of the Provisional Governor, in the face of a solemn act of a parliamentary body, especially as from the testimony presented I did not in several cases agree with the judgment of the Provisional Governor. The question was simply whether, in the construction of a law, and in considering the facts of individual cases, I should make myself the judge, or take the opinion of the Provisional Governor, in the face of the official information that a parliamentary body had gravely and formally, through a committee, examined, reported and acted on these cases. My judgment was decidedly that I had fulfilled my duty in compelling the Houses to take the action they had, and that having thus acted, I had neither authority, nor was it politic or expedient to overrule their action and set up my individual judgment in opposition. By an inspection of the telegrams sent July 18, and the reply of the General-in-Chief July 23, it will be seen that my views and action were approved. I allude thus *in extenso* to this subject, because His Excellency the Governor of Georgia, in a public speech recently delivered at Albion, N. Y., was pleased to attribute the failure of Georgia to be properly reconstructed to my action in failing to purge the Legislature of his political opponents, he having advised me, when he urged such action, that his friends had been relieved of their disability by Congress.

RETURN TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The States being admitted to representation, the civil power vested in the Military Commander by the Reconstruction acts ceased, and civil authority resumed its sway, the inauguration of civil governments was to me personally a source of great relief, charged as I had been with almost unlimited powers, notwithstanding the utmost effort on my part to abstain from all interference, except in cases wherein from my judgment there was no alternative. I found myself the subject of virulent abuse; my motives impugned, and every imaginable mode of attack resorted to that malice and partisan malignity could devise. I determined from the first to ignore all partisan considerations, and to faithfully execute the laws without reference to any personal or political considerations. I encountered, as was to have been expected, the animosity of both sides, without having the benefit of the sympathy of either. I can, however, with just pride refer to my administration as being free from any design to interfere with the rights and liberties of any individual, much less any portion of the people; and if, in some instances, as in the prosecution of the assassins of Hon. G. W. ASHBURN, of Columbus, Ga., there was, as I have freely admitted, arbitrary measures resorted to, which, in a different condition of society and under a well ordered Government, might seem to deserve reprobation, I feel satisfied that the evidence published in the special report made upon this subject will freely convince any candid and impartial judge that my course was imperatively urged upon me. I encountered from the outset great embarrassment from the want of judgment and knowledge on the part of subordinate agents, and from the great desire of those expecting benefit from military intervention, that I should interpose my authority and set aside the civil power. Against these influences I opposed a steady resistance.

THE EXERCISE OF MILITARY POWER.

Soon after assuming command, I issued an order both to the civil and military officers, informing the first that they would not be interfered with so long as they faithfully executed their duties, and enjoining on the latter to abstain from interfering with the civil powers, and in all cases to report to me and receive my decision before taking any action, as, on my construction of the law, in the Military Commander, and in him alone, rested the authority to supersede the civil power. I beg leave to call attention to the report of the acting Judge-Advocate of the Department, herewith appended, from which it will be seen that, during the whole period of my civil administration, extending over a space of eight months, there were tried by military commission, in the three States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, only thirty-two persons. Of these but fifteen were convicted, and of these fifteen the sentences of four were disapproved, of eight others remitted, of two referred to the President of the United States and still awaiting action, leaving but one person convicted and in confinement for violation of a civil law, and tried by a military commission on the cessation of military authority. This simple statement of facts I deem a complete refutation of the charges that military power was so despotically and arbitrarily exercised. As with the rights of persons, so with those of property. It was my study and effort to zealously guard the rights of individuals, without reference to any consideration but that of justice and law, so far as I could comprehend it. The adoption of the relief laws in the several States, the loose manner in which these laws were drawn by the several Legislatures, involved an immense amount of business in receiving and examining into and deciding on the innumerable cases which were presented—one side always claiming military intervention for their protection. As far as it was possible to do so, these applicants were always referred to the Judiciary, whose duty it was to construe these laws; and it was only in cases where the Courts could not act or could not be referred to, or in cases where legislative action was necessary; in other words, cases where action on the part of the Military Commander seemed to be imperative, that I would take any action; and it is gratifying to be able to state that since the resumption of civil authority and the right of appeal given to the dissatisfied parties, I have had no call for any papers or evidence touching any of the few cases acted on. The amount of labor performed in carrying on the civil and military administration of my command, independent of what specially related to the Civil Bureau during the period covered by the report—from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1868—will be seen by referring to the accompanying statement of my Assistant Adjutant-General, wherein is shown that there were 5,432 letters received, and 1,883 letters and 6,084 indorsements, covering orders, instructions and decisions sent from my headquarters. The States comprising the district having been admitted to representation, orders were issued declaring the cessation of all intervention on the part of military officers in civil affairs; and the troops that had suffered greatly in discipline by the manner in which they had been detached and scattered were concentrated on railroad centres, from whence, in the event of their service being required, they could be promptly moved. This movement proved very distasteful to the people, and the civil authorities who, having accustomed themselves to rely on the troops for maintaining order, were at first apprehensive of the consequences of their withdrawal. Instructions were received from the President and Secretary of War confining the troops to the simple preservation of the peace, and that only. After the civil authorities had exhausted all the means in their power and called on the military through the proper channels, it now became my embarrassing duty to decline using the forces under my command, and to impress on all parties the altered condition of affairs.

THE CAMILLA OUTRAGE.

Soon after announcing the position of the military the outrage at Camilla, in Georgia, was committed, where, as I have stated in a special report, the evidence would seem to show that the authors of the outrage were civil officers, who, under the guise of enforcing the law and suppressing disorder, had permitted a wanton sacrifice of life and blood. At the same time the report stated that the opposite parties (for the affair was a political one) had by their want of judgment and their insistance on abstract rights, in the face of the remonstrances of the law officers, given those officers the opportunity of acting as they did. Immediately on this outrage being reported, an officer was dispatched to the scene, who made a thorough investigation and report. I found, from the report, that the affair lasted but one day, and that there was no occasion to employ troops for the preservation of order or the protection of the people. Being satisfied that the matter had been, and, so far as the detection and punishment of the criminals was concerned, should continue to be, in the hands of the civil authorities, I transmitted the report of the investigation, together with the evidence collected, to his Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Early in August, by the order of the President of the United States, the Second and Third Military Districts were abolished and consolidated into the Department of the South, to the command of which I was assigned. This added to my command the States of North and South Carolina, increasing greatly the duties, because in these States, particularly in South Carolina, military authority had, during reconstruction, almost entirely superseded the civil. Soon after taking command of the Department of the South I received communications from the Governors of North and South Carolina urging the use of the troops in sustaining the civil government in these States, and notifying me of their possessing satisfactory evidence of armed bodies being organized for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. I had previously received somewhat similar communications from the Governors of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. The sum and substance of these letters were an admission that the several State Governments were powerless, unable to enforce the laws without the aid and coöperation of the military. I replied to these several applications that I could find nothing in the existing laws or the instructions from superior authority which would justify my answering their call—which virtually amounted to taking charge of the State Governments, employing the civil officers as agents of the military—and that my sole and exclusive duty was to preserve the peace, and that alone, after it was evident that the civil power was unable so to do and had called on me in the manner prescribed by the law. These applications became so numerous and pressing that, in view of the approaching Presidential election, on which day, by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1865, I deemed I was authorized to employ the military forces to preserve the peace, and to calm the apprehensions of the anxious, and make known my views to the evil-disposed, I issued early in October an order distributing the troops in the several States in the Department, and gave in the order not only instructions to the officers and men, but deemed it my duty to make an appeal to the people of the several States, urging calmness and abstinence from those political excitements tending to riot and bloodshed. Although particularly careful to require all intervention of the troops to be subordinate to, and in aid of, and in coöperation with the civil authorities, this order was misconstrued and subjected to the most virulent criticism. I am gratified, however, in being able to state that the effect of the order, and the movements made by virtue of it, were in the highest degree satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the same time, I take this occasion to call the attention of the General-in-Chief, and, through him, those having the power to act, to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in this Department, and the necessity, if it be deemed proper, for the military to intervene in civil affairs; that more power be given to the Department Commander than existing laws confer. I beg leave to refer to the reports of the several heads of the Staff Department at these headquarters for the necessary information in relation to the position, condition and discipline of the troops. So soon as the approaching election is over, it is contemplated to reconcentrate the troops, and to require the strictest attention to be paid to the drill and discipline of the several commands. I take the occasion to express to my several District Commanders, and to the officers of the Staff Department, and to the officers and men of the several commands, my thanks for the prompt and efficient coöperation I have ever received at their hands. No army in previous history was ever called on to discharge such delicate and responsible duties, involving powers that if abused might have led to the most serious consequences; and yet the transition from military to civil power was so imperceptible as to have passed unnoticed, but for the special means by way of proclamation, orders, &c., to make it public. I do not mean to deny but that there were individual exceptions, and that in some cases bad judgment, political bias, or personal feelings may have influenced the course of some individual officer or soldier. This is no more than is to be expected from our nature; but I do maintain that, taking the large force extending over such an extent of territory and vested with supreme power, instead of the few instances where, perhaps, criticism might be appropriate, the wonder was—and it is to be said to the credit of the army—that so little abuse was made of a power by those who might very readily be supposed difficult to be restrained and controlled.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A. Commanding.

THE ROADSIDE MURDER.

The Pursuit of the Murderer—Rumors Concerning his Whereabouts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868.

Nothing new in relation to the murderer of Mrs. JEREMIAH SMITH has been revealed, although the officers are sparing no efforts to secure his arrest. The last positive intelligence in regard to his whereabouts, is the statement by conductor CHAMBERLAIN that a man and his three children answering to the description given of the murderer, got on the cars at Port Jervis on Thursday last and were still on the train when he left it at Owego. SMITH staid either Tuesday or Wednesday night at the Deerpark House in this village, where he had been in the habit of staying when visiting this place.

A gentleman residing here requested Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to pass them West as they were poor and had no money. There is a report that SMITH was seen near Binghamton.

An Arrest Made—The Prisoner Dischargrd.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 30.

There was much excitement here early this evening over a dispatch sent to Sheriff KENWORTHY by Ticket Agent HUGHON, at Hudson River Railroad Station, Milton Ferry, stating that JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County murderer, was there, and to come and arrest him. The Sheriff, accompanied by Chief of Police BUSH, proceeded to the spot, and, taking the man in custody, brought him to the jail in this city. A brief colloquy then ensued, when the prisoner fully proved himself to be JOHN C. GARRETT, of Greene County, and was instantly discharged.

Anniversary of Polish Independence.

Last evening the anniversary of Polish independence was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the Polish Society at the hall, No. 295 Bowery. It will be remembered that in 1830 the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was declared Viceroy of Poland, and in November of that year the Poles organized a rebellion, and actually appointed a Provisional Government, which existed for eleven days only. It was the anniversary of this independence that was celebrated last evening.

The hall was appropriately decorated with the Polish national flag, wreathed with crape, the Swiss and American flags and the Polish national arms. In front of these were a fine bust of KOSCIUSKO, and beneath the legend; "God Save Poland." Col. ZELTNER, who was in the Polish army of 1850, presided, and addresses were made in Polish by HENRY KALUSOWSKY, and others, and in English by Col. JULIAN ALLEN and J. E. DALPHONSE. Some music was also provided, and with this the celebration concluded.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary—Dinner at Delmonico's—Speeches of Wm. Paton, Judge Brady, Joseph H. Choate, Hon. John T. Hoffman and Others.

The dinner of the St. Andrew's Society last evening was attended by a larger number of persons than have ever graced its board since its members first began to sit down together at an annual feast—one hundred and twelve years ago. During the period that has elapsed since the founding of the Society in 1756, all of its original members and many of their successors have been gathered to their fathers, but still their sons keep up the old custom, and year by year the occasion that brings together Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen in this City, has an increased interest. Last evening, so many members and guests were present, that those officers who were charged with the business of seating them, were so far overcome by the immensity of their responsibilities that they forgot until the last moment to assign seats to some of them—notably to those who represented the Press. The result was some confusion, from which, however, there was a final extrication.

There are few assemblages of this character at which there is more genuine enjoyment. The Scotchman, albeit SIDNEY SMITH said of him that a joke could not be got through his head without a certain surgical operation, nothing less can be said than that on occasions like that of last evening, he is capable of taking in, without difficulty and with the warmest appreciation, what few others could hope to take in with impunity. Usquebaugh, haggis, and mull passed freely around with many a jest and many a hearty laugh, and meantime full justice was done to DELMONICO's magnificent feast. The Highland piper passed around with his unearthly music, Scotch songs were sung, and the deeds, sayings and writings of eminent Scotchmen were commented on and commended without stint. When the coffee and cigars were brought, Mr. WM. PATON, first Vice-President of the Society, arose, and, after stating that the President, Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, was absent in Europe and that therefore he was called upon to preside, proceeded to briefly state that the Society was in a more prosperous condition and had extended more aid to the needy during the past year than in any year preceding.

Mr. DAVID KENNEDY now sung "Scots Wha Hae wi' Wallace Bled" with great effect, and then

Mr. JAMES MOIR, First Vice-President, responded eloquently.

The President read the following laconic dispatch from Gen. GRANT:

Engagements preclude my being in New-York Monday evening. U. S. GRANT.

Mr. JAMES BRAND responded neatly to the toast—"The land we live in."

"The Queen of Great Britain" and "The President of the United States" were duly honored.

"Our Sister Charitable Societies; Our Honored Guests," was the toast next on the list, and Mr. WALTER WATSON responded, extending a warm welcome to the representatives of the other societies represented.

Mr. E. M. ARCHIBALD, British Consul, on behalf of St. George's Society, returned thanks, and said that the toast was in effect an injunction to all the sister societies, in view of what the St. Andrew's Society had done, to "go and do likewise."

Judge JOHN R. BRADY, representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, made a humorous speech, in which he dwelt upon the idiosyncrasies of the New-Englanders, and Mr. JOS. H. CHOATE, President of the New-England Society, retorted in the same vein, characterizing the peculiarities of the Irish. Their remarks excited a great deal of merriment.

Mr. B. F. FIELD, on behalf of the St. Nicholas Society, made a brief response in behalf of the body which he represented.

"The City of New-York" was next toasted. Ex-Mayor and next-Governor HOFFMAN responded, creating much laughter by his lively sallies, in which he continued the controversy with regard to the relative merits of New-England men and citizens of Irish birth.

The remaining regular toasts were announced as follows:

"Our distinguished guests who have honored us with their presence." Responded to by Mr. GORDON and Mr. LIVINGSTONE.

"The Literature of Scotland." Responded to by Mr. ROBERTSON. Song by Mr. KENNEDY.

"Honest Men and Bonnie Lasses." Responded to by Mr. DUFF WALLACE.

"May care and trouble never fail,
But mirth and joy be wi' us a',"

was the last regular toast, and then followed volunteer toasts and a jolly time, until an hour much later than that at which this record is written.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican Association.

This Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District, met last evening at Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The ostensible object of the meeting was to indorse the nominations of the Republican Party for Mayor and Corporation Counsel, but was devoted chiefly to organizing for a severe fight to-morrow in behalf of their candidate for Assistant Alderman, WILLIAM M. BOYD, who, owing to the division of the enemy's forces on two candidates, they hope to elect. After the transaction of some private business by the Executive Committee, the meeting was called to order by Ex-Alderman OTWAY, who directed the attention of those assembled to a circular, which during the day had been distributed in the district, purporting to have been issued by the Association, and in which it was assumed that the Republican candidate had no hope of success, and urging the Republican voters to concentrate on Mr. ORTON, the better of the Democratic nominees. This circular he indignantly pronounced a base trick of the enemy, intended to mislead Republican voters, and he hoped that everywhere to-night and to-morrow where they had opportunity they would characterize it as it deserved.

The President further stated that many outside organizations had endorsed the nomination of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. EATON, and whether or not success awaited them, he hoped they would so labor to-morrow as to show themselves a substantial political element in the affairs of the City.

After the distribution of tickets, placards and other paraphernalia peculiar to to-morrow's work, the meeting adjourned at 8:30 o'clock.

Nominations.

Third Ward Mozart nomination for School Trustee, JAMES M. MIMNE.

Third Ward Citizens' nomination, JAMES M. MIMNE.

Seventeenth Ward Mozart nomination, MICHAEL HAHN.

Eighteenth Ward Republican and Mozart, FREDERICK E. MATHER and GEORGE S. DREW.

Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy, W. LUMMIS.

Election Pools.

Election pools were sold at the Astor House yesterday afternoon as follows:

Hall	20	O'Gorman	10
Hall	30	O'Gorman	20
Hall	30	O'Gorman	17
Hall	30	O'Gorman	18
Hall	30	O'Gorman	17
Hall	20	O'Gorman	9
Hall	32	O'Gorman	18

Pools sold at similar rates last evening at RILEY's, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. There will be more pool-selling at the Astor House at 2 P. M. to-day.

A QUEER CASE.

A Secret Service Clerk Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money—A Remarkable Scene in Court—He is Denounced by His Friend.

On Sunday evening a stranger of respectable exterior, and apparently some 40 years of age, entered a public house on Hudson-street, Jersey City, and, after calling for and taking a drink, threw down upon the counter a $10 National Bank note. The proprietor, JAMES A. MCMILLAN, examined the bill and discovered it to be a well-executed counterfeit, and, believing that the stranger knew its character, caused his arrest by Detective MCWILLIAMS. The man, who refused to give his name, was committed to the City Prison for the night. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, when he pretended ignorance as to the cause of arrest, except that he said he supposed he had been taken in for intoxication.

The Recorder, having no jurisdiction in the case, sent the prisoner before United States Commissioner JACKSON, where he gave his name as GEORGE W. MCLEAN, residence, Washington, and occupation, Corresponding Clerk in the United States Secret Service Department. Mr. MCMILLAN then made an affidavit charging MCLEAN with passing a counterfeit National Bank note upon him. MCLEAN denied all knowledge of the transaction and urged that the position he held under the Government would preclude the idea of dishonest motives in the matter. He said that he was subject to a terrible infliction, and although he abhorred rum as much as any one could, yet at times he was unable to control his appetite, and when he once gave way he could not drink liquor enough. In regard to the bill, he claimed that persons in the Secret Service were provided with them for the purpose of ferreting out rogues.

JOHN DUNN, Secret Service Detective, stated to the Commissioner that he had been acquainted with MCLEAN for quite a number of years, and he believed him to be an honest gentleman, incapable of committing the crime with which he stands charged; that his great misfortune was that he gave way periodically to intoxication.

Commissioner JACKSON said that it was his province only to ascertain if there was sufficient evidence to warrant the holding of the party, and that all statements or evidence in favor of the accused came properly before the Court. He then asked MCLEAN if he was prepared to enter into $1,000 bonds for his appearance.

MCLEAN said that he was a stranger in the place, and again protested his innocence. Detective DUNN said that Col. WOOD was expected. A moment after Col. WOOD entered the office, and stepping up in front of Commissioner JACKSON's desk, addressed him substantially as follows:

"Mr. Commissioner, I am Chief of the Secret Service; that man's misfortune is whisky; he is a relative of mine, and I know his habits and failings, but his friends forced him upon me, and he has disgraced me; he is a low villain; he is not a detective, but a clerk in the Secret Service Department, and had no business with that bill; it is not marked; when he came on here last week, I tried to get some Magistrate to commit him, knowing that he would commit some indiscreet act; I advised his friends to 'go through him' and take away all his money; I'd like him prosecuted to the extent of the law; he's a low, dirty villain; I'd like him sent to the Penitentiary for life. Good day, Mr. Commissioner." Upon the utterance of the last word Col. WOOD, who had spoken in an excited and disjointed manner, seized his hat and rushed out of the room.

His denunciation had fallen like a bombshell upon all present, and for a few moments not a word was spoken. Mr. JACKSON then said, "Officer, convey the prisoner to jail."

Resignation of Mayor Hoffman.

At noon yesterday, the time assigned by Mayor HOFFMAN for the resignation of his office having expired, the *attachés* of the office, headed by Col. JOLINE, the Mayor's private Secretary, entered the Mayor's private room when Col. JOLINE said that the *attachés* of the office had come to take leave of his Honor, to thank him for the kindness and courtesy he had always extended toward them, and to wish him success in the future.

The Mayor said he regretted that the duties of office compelled him to leave them. He had been more than satisfied with the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties, and they had his best wishes for the future. He had promised, when he took office, to remove none who did their duties efficiently, and he had kept his word.

The Mayor then shook hands with all, and afterward was visited by the members of the Common Council, several members of the Board of Supervisors and the heads of Departments.

His last official act was to swear Mr. WM. M. TWEED into office as a member of the Board of Supervisors. It is Mr. HOFFMAN's intention to retain his domestic establishment in this City, though his official residence will of course be in Albany.

Until the first Monday in January, Mr. COMAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be, *ex officio*, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT AT STATEN ISLAND.—A very agreeable concert and farce took place last night at the Lyceum, Stapleton, for the benefit of the Smith Infirmary in that neighborhood. The performers and singers were Messrs. P. Hasse, Harry Sanderson, W. H. Beckett, W. Leggat, J. W. Pierson, W. R. Leavitt and Mrs. Pauline Ramsay. The concert was followed by the farce of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" in which Mr. H. Bailey, W. R. Leavitt, Mrs. Ramsay and Mrs. Oscanyan appeared. The Infirmary accommodates about sixty patients, free of charge, and desires funds for a new building.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—WILLIAM BARTLETT, who is stated to be a notorious thief, was arrested at a late hour last evening, by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of J. M. CABELLOS, Spanish Consular Agent for this City, whose place of business is at No. 29 Broadway. The robbery was attempted in a Broadway stage, and when the prisoner was taken to the Mercer-street Station, he was recognized by Sergt. FERRIS as one of the party of three arrested some two weeks ago on a charge of robbing Mr. SCHUMAKER, of Brooklyn, of a diamond pin in a stage in Broadway. BARTLETT was then committed for trial without bail, but was found at liberty last night plying his vocation.

A NEW STEAMER FOR HAVANA.—To-morrow Messrs. JOHN ENGLISH & SON will launch from their yard at Greenpoint, L. I., a propeller of 1,500 tons burden, for Messrs. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, to run in their line between this port and Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz. She is 215 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold, with two decks and a full poop, and will have accommodation for about one hundred passengers.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, STATEN ISLAND.—The Church of the Redeemer, Staten Island, will be duly dedicated to-morrow. Rev. JOHN PARKMAN will read the Scriptures and perform the act of consecration. Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D., will make the consecration prayer. Rev. W. R. SMELLEN will preach the sermon, and Rev. E. E. HALE will address the congregation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The proprietor of *Mackey's Office Directory* desires us to inform the public that the mails for Europe by the *Russia*, on Wednesday, close at 7 A. M. instead of 12 M. as erroneously printed.

COLLISION.—The sloop *George Seaman* collided yesterday afternoon with the schooner *A. W. Thompson*, in the bay off College Point, and shortly afterward sunk. No loss of life is reported.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Mr. WM. SCHNEIDER, a saloon-keeper at No. 74 Bank-street, Newark, was the victim of a conspiracy between a party of rogues yesterday, his knowledge of their *modus operandi* costing him $120. A peddler entered his place of business at about noon, and desired to sell a piece of linen, for which he asked $150. The saloon-keeper, however, was not disposed to buy. The Jew earnestly pressed him to invest in the valuable article offered him, and, while the two were in negotiation, two men entered, who offered to embrace the opportunity of securing $150 worth of the linen. A trade was at once effected, but the two strangers learned upon investigating the state of their finances, that they had but $30 with them. This they paid over and desired Mr. SCHNEIDER to advance $120 and keep the goods until they could go home to obtain the requisite amount. SCHNEIDER readily consented, and the strangers left in company with the peddler, promising to return in ten minutes. After waiting until the time expired without seeing the faces of the purchasers, Mr SCHNEIDER suspected fraud. He then opened the package which was bought of the peddler, and found that it contained about $20 worth of poor linen. The matter was laid before the Police, but the slippery strangers had made good their escape,

ROBBERY OF A STORE.—A store in Bergen-avenue, Bergen, near the Newark and New-York Railroad, belonging to GARRET VREELAND, Jr., was entered by thieves on Friday evening last, and robbed of the money drawer, which contained currency to the amount of $6. The drawer was found on the morning following at a distance of about 100 yards from the store, the money having been in the meantime abstracted. From the sudden and mysterious disappearance of two young men who were employed in the vicinity in building the railroad, suspicion has fallen on them as having been connected with the burglary. They have not been discovered since their flight.

LARCENIES.—A man named JOHN GRAHAM was arrested in Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, for stealing a pair of boots from the store of Mr. WM. SODEN, No. 37 Newark-avenue. He was yesterday committed by Recorder MARTINDALE to the County Jail to await trial....DANIEL SULLIVAN was arrested for stealing a chair from the store of Mr. WM. BENTON, No. 188 Henderson-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, and was also charged with an attempt to abstract a coat worth $17 from the clothing-store of Mr. JAMES PEARSON, in Newark-avenue. He was admitted to bail by Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday morning, to appear before the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.—JOHN HUNDLEY, a young man residing in the house of Mr. DOMINICK MEYER, in Washington-street, Jersey City, was arrested on Sunday evening by Officer RAMSEY, on the complaint of Mr. MEYER, who asserted that a rape had been attempted by HUNDLEY on the person of HENRIETTA STRAUBEL, a German servant girl employed in the house. HUNDLEY was held in custody until yesterday morning, when, upon a complaint of assault and battery, preferred by the girl, he was held to keep the peace, the complainant declining to make an affidavit charging him with an indecent design upon her.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. GEORGE FAUSEL, an old and well-known citizen, of Union Hill, was killed instantly on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the "Mosquito Tavern," where the Newark Plank-road crosses the Morris and Essex Railroad. It is supposed that his horse became frightened and unmanageable, as the wagon was crossing the track when it was struck by the locomotive. Mr. FAUSEL was thrown from his seat to a considerable distance forward upon the track, the wheels of the locomotive and cars passing over his head, killing him instantly.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF TWO COLLIERS.—During the terrible snow-storm which prevailed in Atlantic County, week before last, GEO. MCKINLESS, a collier, and ABIJAH DAVIS, a man employed by the former, were lost upon a lonely road, while they were moving their families from South River. When they were within about two miles of their stopping place, the two men loitered behind the wagons, and, it is supposed, lost their way in the darkness and storm. Their bodies have lately been found in the wilderness, about four miles apart.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A young man named THOMAS MCGOWN was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, who had been arrested by Officer FOLEY on Sunday evening, as a suspicious character. His conduct in Court tended to confirm the suspicions which were held against him, and he was therefore sent to the County Jail for sixty days.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—JOHN RUNSHER, a driver of a lager-beer wagon, was arrested in Bergen on Saturday for cruelty to his horses, in driving them at a furious pace through the streets when his wagon was heavily loaded. He was fined $15 by Recorder REILLY, yesterday, and discharged from custody.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—CURRAN KENNEDY, driver of a lager-beer wagon, was arrested in Bergen, on Saturday, for reckless driving in the streets. He was yesterday fined $10 by Recorder MATTHEWS.

The French Government Compliments American Enterprise.

Extract from an official communication of His Excellency Marquis de Moustier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs:

[Translation.]
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS, July 10, 1868.

SIR: Their Excellencies the Ministers of Commerce and of Finances have decided that Elastic Sponge, on account of its usefulness, shall be free of tax; and in order to encourage its importation into France, shall be admitted free of duty.

Corresponding instructions have been already given to Collectors of Customs of the Empire.

I have to request that you will convey this information to the American Patent Sponge Company.

Receive, &c., &c.,

[Signed] MOUSTIER.

To Viscount Paul d'Alsac, Acting Consul-General of France at New-York.

The Elastic Sponge above referred to is the familiar marine vegetable-sponge, cut in small pieces by machinery, purified by chemicals and prepared with a solution of glycerine, which preserve its fibre soft and elastic.

Professor Ogden Doremus and other eminent chemical authority pronounce the elasticity of sponge thus prepared to be permanent, since its fibre does not rot or crumble and glycerine does not evaporate—a scientific opinion that at least three years severe practical usage has corroborated.

A company of prominent capitalists own the patents and are engaged in its manufacture upon a large scale. Their New-York office and salesroom is at No. 36 Howard-st.—*Advt.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

$2,000 Reward—BOX STOLEN FROM THE Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, containing, among others, the following available securities, viz.: Ten $500 10 per cent. School Bonds, issued by the City of Marshal, Mich., to Grane, indorsed by Crane & Hurd; five $1,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 2,070, 1,947, 2,425, 1,049, 1,048; three $100 Connecticut State Bonds, Nos. 733, 4 and 5, and fourteen United States Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, numbers at present not known, and two $100 United States Bonds, Nos. 22,029 and 22,030. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above securities, or so many of them as are available, to Room No. 16 Trinity Building, or pro rata for any part of the same, and no questions asked. CHARLES B. HOTCHKISS.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GEER—TREDWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Madison, N. J., by Rev. Robert J. Walker, WILLIAM W. GEER to Miss ANNA M., daughter of A. M. Tredwell, Esq.

HOTCHKISS—KELLEY.—At New-Bedford, on Monday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Quint, WALTER R. HOTCHKISS, of this City, to EMMA L., daughter of Capt. Benj. Kelley, of New-Bedford. No cards.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

VAN BEUREN—LEVINESS.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Dr. Pitcher, SYLVESTER VAN BEUREN, of South Bergen, N. J., to Miss OCIE E., youngest daughter of Amos T. Leviness, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ARCHIBALD.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, JOHN WILLIAM, second son of Carson G. and Sarah A. Archibald, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 169 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 1 P. M.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, JOHN F. BAILEY, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, JOHN W. BOYCE, late Principal of Grammar School No. 37, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Board of Education, School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, and the Masonic fraternity, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 86th-st., near the East River, on Wednesday next, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock precisely.

PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE NO. 604, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, to be held at the Lodge-room, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday next, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, JOHN W. BOYCE. By order.

D. W. C. ARNOLD, M.

W. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

BIRNEY.—On Friday, Nov. 27, 1868, at San Antonio, Texas, of congestion of the brain, DEUEL, son of James G. and Mary D. Birney, aged 7 months.

BOCK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 27, GEORGE A. BOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas F. Devoe, No. 104 West 13th-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, for interment.

FERRIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA FRANCIS, aged 23 years, the beloved wife of Alpheus Ferris.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Rivington-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock.

HOYT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 29, of heart disease, JAMES HENRY, son of the late James M. Hoyt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 2. Trains leave from 27th-st. Depot at 9 and 11½ A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, after a lingering illness, which she endured with patient resignation, SARAH, beloved wife of H. F. Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, from her residence, No. 208 West 34th-st.

KEARNY.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, U. S. N., in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 M. New-Jersey Railroad train leaves New-York at 10:10 A. M.; returns at 4 P. M.; Staten Island Railroad at 9 A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

LEE.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at the residence of her husband, Right Rev. Alfred Lee, in Wilmington, Del., JULIA WHITE LEE, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCKNIGHT.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at his residence in Bordentown, N. J., JOHN L. MCKNIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Christ Church, Bordentown, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PRICE.—On the night of Second Day, 30th of 11th month, PHEBE PRICE, daughter of Ichabod and Susan Price, aged 58 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Fourth Day, the 2d of 12th month, at 2 P. M., from the house of the late David H. Davis, No. 335 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

PHELPS.—At Rossville, S. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, Mrs. RUBY PHELPS, relict of the late Col. Homer R. Phelps, in the 83d year of her age.

RICHARDSON.—At his residence, No. 52 Lafayette-st., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 29, WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON.

Services at 12 o'clock this day, (Tuesday.)

WATERS.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, at 7¼ o'clock, at his residence, No. 353 West 20th-st., JOHN WATERS, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, SARAH SAMANTHA, wife of Richard A. Williams, and daughter of the late Jonathan Lain, Esq., aged 26 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 384 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. DILLENBACK will be in his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, and on the following week the 10th and 11th of December. Consultation free.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. BLOT'S SOUPS IN CANS, FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE invention.—At No. 513 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's PORTABLE STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM in practical operation, HEATING A STORE 18 by 50 FEET with a half pint of water, and a gas burner sufficient to keep the water converted into steam.

The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company, based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.

HOWARD TILDEN, Attorney for the New-England Steam Heating Co.

ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS, Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

THE ERMINE IN THE RING.

A HISTORY OF THE WOOD LEASE CASE.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON,

NEW-YORK.

MAYNE REID'S MAGAZINE, ONWARD.

A splendid new monthly magazine for the YOUTH OF AMERICA.

Conducted by Capt. MAYNE REID.

FIRST NUMBER READY IN A FEW DAYS.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

HOW NOT TO BE SICK.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York. Will publish on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, HOW NOT TO BE SICK: A Sequel to "Philosophy of Eating." By ANDREW J. BELLOWS, M. D. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.

NOTICES FROM ADVANCED COPIES.

"From advanced sheets of the sequel to the very popular treatise on the 'Philosophy of Eating,' 'How Not to be Sick,' we judge that it will attain an equal if not a greater celebrity than the former. A diligent perusal and faithful application of the principles of this work would do much to undermine the doctor's own profession, and make medicine as obsolete as alchemy."—*Zion's Herald.*

"An examination of the proof-sheets shows it to be a valuable work. The laws of health, the nature of disease and its cure, are treated in the light of the latest discoveries in the science of physiology, and so clearly and intelligibly as to make it a very interesting as well as instructive and useful book. Valuable information is given for overcoming a tendency to apoplexy, consumption, &c., and the general suggestions on the subject of health are deserving of a careful consideration."—*Boston Journal.*

"It is not a book of prescriptions for curing diseases, but of principles and directions for self-guidance. In order to prevent dyspepsia, for instance, the doctor would teach us how to educate our appetites and tastes as sentinels and guardian angels for the stomach. It is a book for the family, for parents and children alike, suggesting many a good topic for fireside or breakfast-table talk. We bid it a God-speed on its beneficent, educational, home-reforming mission."—*Watchman & Reflector.*

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Capt. MAYNE REID'S new monthly magazine for the youth of America.

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MRS. JENKINS' NOVELS.

"Novels worth reading."—*Nation.*

"Every page tells; there is no book-making about it; no attempt to fill chapters with appropriate affections. Each sentence is written carefully, and the result is that we have a real work of art, such as the weary critic has seldom the pleasure of meeting with."—*London Reader.*

READY THIS WEEK:
MADAME DE BEAUPRE. 16mo, cloth, $1 25.
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A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY. 16mo, cloth, $1 25.
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The set will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of $4 50.

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JUST READY:
THE IDEAL IN ART. Translated by JOHN DURAND. 16mo. $1 50.
IN RAPID PREPARATION:
A New Edition of TAINE'S ITALY (ROME AND NAPLES.) Translated by JOHN DURAND. Corrected and enlarged by a full index. 8vo. $2 50.
THE ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL.
By W. W. HUNTER, B. A., M. R. A. S.
First American, from the second English Edition. 8vo. Cloth, $4.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers.
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

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Capt. MAYNE REID'S superb new monthly magazine for the young men and women of America.

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CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

WHO CARES FOR 'LECTION, NOW, MRS. MAC? with 40 other capital comic caricatures, now ready, of "YANKEE NOTIONS." For sale at all bookstores and depots. 15 cents a copy.

PERIODICAL DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS RUSHING FOR ONWARD.

A magnificent and illustrated magazine for the young people of America. Conducted by that Prince of story-tellers, Capt. MAYNE REID.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

A CAPITAL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

ONWARD.

A new monthly magazine, full of capital stories and splendid pictures for the youth of America. Conducted by Capt. MAYNE REID.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
JOHN G. MCNARY,
Late Principal of Ward School No. 43.
JAMES POLLOCK, Chairman.
J. W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.

For SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Fifth School District, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, RICHARD WARREN, the able and experienced school officer.

REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.

For SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Third School District, Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, the faithful representative of the District for the last eight years.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
7th District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards.,
HORATIO P. ALLEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Twentieth District (Nineteenth Ward.)
For Assistant Alderman,
HENRY C. PERLEY.

FOR TRUSTEE OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF NINTH WARD,
JAMES W. FARR.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, Sixteenth Assembly District.—To the Union Republican voters of the Sixteenth District: We desire to inform the Republicans of the District that WILLIAM BOYD is the regular candidate for Assistant Alderman, and earnestly call on all Republicans to sustain him.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Jr.

DEMOCRATIC UNION, MOZART AND NATIONAL LABOR UNION nomination for School Trustee,
TWENTIETH WARD,
MICHAEL ROCHE.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND YOUNG MEN'S INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—Fourteenth Assembly District—Seventeenth Ward: For Assistant Alderman,
JAMES MCGEE.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.—For Mayor, FREDERICK A. CONKLING; for Counsel to the Corporation, RICHARD O'GORMAN. DENNIS MCMAHON, Chairman City Convention. M. HANLON, T. W. KEARNEY, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION AND MOZART NOMINATION.—Fourth District, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, for School Commissioner
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE for Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District is
JOHN HART.

EIGHTEENTH WARD SCHOOL TICKET.—Examine, select the best and vote it

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Eight per cent Interest in Coin,
INDORSED BY THE
STATE OF ALABAMA,
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,
in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by
G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.
CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from half-past ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.
A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL,
DIVIDEND NO. 16.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 30, 1868, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS. Said dividend will be paid to the holder of said bonds at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first Monday of January, 1869.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WAIT, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALL-KILL LEAD CO. recommend to all shareholders their immediate consideration of a plan, (presented by prominent shareholders and on file in the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway,) which will obviate the necessity of their making cash advances, and which, if adopted by all before the 5th December, will prevent the sale of their property by Sheriff, and place it in working condition. By order.
SAML. M. POND, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by
SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 28, 1868. }
THE COUPONS OF THE CHESTER Railroad Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, in New-York.
DANIEL BUDD, President
Chester Railroad Company.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT or Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114½	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅜	110⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	106¾	107	10-40 Registered.	103½	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¼	111½	10-40 Coupon....	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅝	107⅞	Gold.............	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.
150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:
1. The net earnings of half of the line now running are about 40 per cent. beyond all the interest on the bonds.
2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.
4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.
5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 43 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868. }
NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will close on and after Nov. 30, 1868. Stock in new organization, the "American Merchants' Union Express Company," will be issued in exchange for that in the present American Express Company, (five shares of new stock of $100 each for one share of old of $500,) as soon as the scrip can be prepared, which will be on or about the 15th December, 1868.
The new scrip, and certificate representing the interest of the owner of stock in the remaining assets of old organization, will be issued to the party in whose name the stock is registered on the 30th day of November, 1868, and owners or holders of stock not registered in their names are notified accordingly.
HENRY WELLS, President.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.
The coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of
A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868. }
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:
Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on this 30th day of November, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company two millions one hundred thousand dollars; therefore,
Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased two millions one hundred thousand dollars.
Resolved, That the stock transfer-books be closed on the 11th day of January, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of the 21st January, 1869.
Resolved, That the additional stock of two millions one hundred thousand dollars, ($2,100,000,) authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held this day, be apportioned, pro rata, among the stockholders of the Company, at par.
Resolved, That stockholders omitting to take their several pro-rata shares of said stock, on or before the 20th day of January, 1869, shall be deemed to have waived their right to any portion of said stock.
By order of the Board.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868. }
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

COUPONS WEST SHORE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The December coupons of the Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., on and after the 1st inst.
J. M. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.
THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from Dec. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,331 34.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw 6 per cent. interest from that date on sums up to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 50 feet 6 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.
WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.
EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.
BROAD-ST., No. 24.—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.
WALL-ST., No. 82.—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.
TERMS OF SALE.
SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.
Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TO CLOSE A COPARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY—The valuable lot with the three-story brick building No. 1,270 Broadway, east side, between 32d and 33d sts., lot 27 feet ½ inch front, 17 feet rear by 87 feet in depth south side, and 93 feet 8 inches north side.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1868,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
At same hour:
SPECIAL TRADE SALE
OF
HOLIDAY, JUVENILE AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
The Catalogue of this Sale is now ready, and contains a large and valuable assortment of
BOOKS SUITED TO THE HOLIDAY TRADE, ALL NEW AND FRESH STOCK.
Also large Consignments of CATHOLIC BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS, embracing full lines of the publications of MESSRS. SADLIER & CO., P. O'SHEA, and P. KENEDY.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE & STRATTON.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 25, 1868. }
Will be sold at public auction, on Pier No. 43 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., Government property as follows, viz.:
Sixty-five (65) reams flat letter paper, good.
Four hundred (400) iron bedsteads, hospital pattern, good.
One (1) large and valuable telescope.
Three (3) horses.
Also a quantity of old stoves, boilers, &c.
Conditions same as heretofore advertised for sales by this Department.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen. and Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE.
No. 138 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house on south side, distant 155 ft. 2 in. west from Macdougal-st., with all the modern improvements; high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-rooms, all in good order. Permits given.
CYRUS LAWTON, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

G. QUACKENBUSH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 150 BUILDING LOTS, AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises.
A special train will be provided, leaving Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock. Refreshments furnished. For free passes, maps, &c., apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms No. 161 Liberty-st.
THIS DAY, DEC. 1, AT 11 O'CLOCK, third sale by order of J. C. Barton, assignee of Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company: Silver-plated ware, including a general assortment of useful and ornamental articles of exquisite finish and elaborate designs.
At 12 o'clock,
Marble, alabaster, bronze, ormolu and wood clocks of the latest importation, and of Paris and Vienna patterns.
At 1 o'clock,
Superb bronze groups and figures, now on exhibition.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.
And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term or fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st. aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.
SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.
Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain message or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Reuna Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 552, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.
SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.
Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL

360 City Lots and Plots

AT

EAST NEWARK,

TO-MORROW, DEC. 2, 1868.

TRAINS AT 11:30, 12 AND 1 O'CLOCK.

MAPS AND FREE PASSES AT NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 bags Tarragona Almonds.
25 bales Princess Almonds.
2,000 boxes Layer Raisins.
150 boxes Valencia Raisins.
64 kegs Bordeaux Plums.
50 barrels Prime Italian Chestnuts.
200 frails Prime Dates.
700 boxes Naples Figs.
160 bags Canary Seed.
1,500 drums New Crop Smyrna Figs.
75 bags Wilmington Peanuts.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 8, WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the elegant Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement and high-stoop dwelling
NO. 47 ELLIOTT-PLACE,
between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, near Fort Greene Park, 15 minutes' walk from ferries, and half block from three car routes. Is unusually well built, with furnace, two water closets, wash-tubs, vestibule, baths, &c. Yard supplied with arbors, trellises, grapes, &c. Lot 20x100. Further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire elegant fixtures of a silver plater and jeweler's establishment, removed from No. 14 John-st., viz: 4 silver-plated show-cases and wall counters, six standing side show-cases, office and sample tables, copying press, stoves, shelving, gas fixtures, together with a large stock of silver-plated goods, fancy clocks, &c. By order of W. B. Smith, attorney for mortgagee.
ALSO,
a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, mattresses, French plate mirrors. Catalogues at salesroom.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, DEC. 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXchange Salesrooms:
AMITY-ST.—The substantial three-story attic and basement brick and stone house, No. 84 Amity-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.; house 25x79.4; lot 25 x100; modern conveniences; also iron-plated basement doors, iron shutters, &c.; a strong and excellent building. See handbills, maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.
SECOND DAY'S SALE OF MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, each day, the fine bronzes, marble goods and silver-plated ware, the importation of F. Zannoni & Co.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
NOS. 116 AND 118 FRANKLIN-ST. AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; lots each 25x100, with buildings, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF RECEIVER, FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at factory Nos. 394, 396 and 398 10th-av., by JAMES M. MILLER, steam engine, boiler, silk machinery, looms, shafting, rolling machines, paper-cutting machine, &c. Terms cash.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.
SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.
Terms at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY M. SEE, of Mount Pleasant, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 30, 1868.

NO. 1,311.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENSTOCK and WILLIAM FELSNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Rosenstock and William Feisner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
d1-law3wTu JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES N. KINNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of Charles N. Kinney, bankrupt, will be held at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON FISHEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th July, 1868.
n17-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,659.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RICHMOND CHANDLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Richmond Chandler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.
n17-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. COOK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Cook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868.
n17-law3wTu*. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,597.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY FALLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.
HUNTING M. STEWART, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 261 Washington-st.

NO. 1,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Iverson W. Knapp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY CLAY BEECHER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LINUS SCUDDER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH LINDEMANN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Nov. 27, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN MAURICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SHERWOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. VENABLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of H. L. Armstrong & Co., and Banks, Loring & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHABEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shaben, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
A. L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner.
d1-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Archibald Montgomery, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street (corner Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.
n24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. FISKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Fiske, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1868.
n24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the matter of John P. Smith and James Smith, bankrupts, on the 23d day of November, 1868, Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1868. DANIEL D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of John P. Smith and James Smith.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Emanuel, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.
d1-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

HELP WANTED.

CLERGYMEN NOT FULLY EMPLOYED THE coming Winter,
TEACHERS at present disengaged,
STUDENTS during vacation,
can find active, agreeable and profitable occupation as agents at home or to travel about for SMITH, HALL & CO. Communicate in person or by letter. No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and those lately landed, English, American, Irish, Scotch, French, German, &c.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO fine sewing and to take care of a child. Apply today before 1 o'clock at No. 27 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF STOCK AND CASH boys; must be well bred, tidy and intelligent, and come well recommended. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SALESwomen, young ladies of experience; none others need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED — FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, three or four salesmen in a jewelry and fancy goods house. Address, with references, Box No. 466 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to solicit advertisements for a leading evening paper. Address Box No. 2,938 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS salesmen; none others need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office from 9 till 12, where the lady can be seen, No. 45 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do light washing and chamberwork; can give references of the best character from her last employer, where she has lived for several years. Inquire for ELIZA at James Moen's shoe store, No. 50 East 13th-st., or of Mr. Haughwout, No. 490 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, both meats and pastry and baking; will assist in washing; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress; would take in washing and ironing, or go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 33 Crosby-st., between Broome and Grand sts., Room No. 14, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 East 17th-st. Call on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call in grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and hair-dresser by a young girl who is willing to make herself generally useful, and who will be highly recommended by her present employers. Address No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of laundry work; City reference from the best of families. Call in the grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, or nursery governess, by a Swiss person, accustomed to travel, well experienced in her duties, and speaks German, French and English; best references. Call for two days at No. 176 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 236 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 50 East 12th-st., Frinck's Confectionery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; best City references can be given. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies and game; all kinds of desserts. Apply at last employer's, No. 16 East 25th-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a private family, with good City and country reference; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, with three and a half years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 424 9th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 541 1st-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable, respectable girl; is a good cook and superior washer and ironer; economical and trustworthy; best of references given; City or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies, and is a good baker of bread; unquestionable City reference given. Call for two days at No. 193 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to light waiting; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework in a small family; is an experienced laundress; for City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing or washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 262 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; good references. Call for two days at No. 402 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL Protestant girl, a situation in the City to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; has good reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a first-class servant, who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 406 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress, with the best of recommendations. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THORoughly understands all kinds of cooking; in a first-class family; can be highly recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, or would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 4.8 4th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to take in washing or go out by the day. Can be seen at any time at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 7, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing of a few gentlemen; has excellent reference. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, 194 West 28th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can make all kinds of breakfast cake; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework or chamberwork; has four years' reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 230 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to care a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and care grown children; best reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as good cook, washer and ironer, or do housework of a small family; best reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen in the store No. 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 257 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended young woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; City references. Call at 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good reference. Apply at No. 435 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good City reference. Apply for two days at office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or parlor maid; can come well recommended. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A HOME BY AN ENGLISH WOman of middle age, to sew and be useful about the house. Apply at No. 320 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook, washer and ironer; City references given if required. Call at No. 273 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; City reference; no objection to the country. No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 161 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A situation in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 11 Watts-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family in this City. Call at No. 113 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 169 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE, at 39 East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 464 6TH-av., near 28th-st. Cooks to wash, laundresses and superior servants, white and colored, for city and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as a thorough experienced cook; understands Spanish as well as French cooking, both meats and pastries, for a small hotel or first-class boarding-house; in City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.; best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN AMERIcan girl, in her 14th year, in a strictly private family, to make herself generally useful; she is bright, smart and intelligent, and a Protestant. Only those willing to take an interest and offer a steady place need address AMERICAN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; if required has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, tucking and dressmaking; first-class City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; one who understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing or go a short distance in the country; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist at washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; is willing and obliging; is a sewer; also a girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERson (English Protestant) as lady's maid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children; four years' good references. Can be seen for one day at No. 648 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting and operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; is a good seamstress; or will take care of an invalid lady; will travel to any part of the country; best of City reference. Call at 102 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands all branches of cooking; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 519 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY AN American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork if required. Can be seen at 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman, capable of taking the entire care of a young infant. Can be seen to-day, at her present situation, No. 229 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARrived from Denmark, without friends or relatives in this country, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address O. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

MRS. THOMPSON, MONTHLY NURSE, is disengaged at present, and would like to have a few calls; is a competent, reliable person. Can give City references, and be seen for one week at No. 240 East 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very steady and industrious young man; understands the care of horses, driving, milking cows, plain gardening, &c.; is willing to do anything that is to be done; will be found a careful, faithful and good servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant man to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses, and a careful driver; not afraid to work, and is willing to do anything to promote the interest of his employer; two years' reference from his last place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; the highest reference as to temperance, honesty and capability. Address COACHMAN, at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver; references given which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address, for two days, W. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as waiter in a private family; can be well recommended by his last employer in the City. Call or address No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an English married man; first-class driver and well acquainted in this City; twelve years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,252 Broadway, Coleman's harness maker; or address note to THOMAS W. H.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years experience; best of City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, (colored;) is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; understands his business. Apply at private stable No. 137 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; can milk; has a slight knowledge of gardening; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address P. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as good cook; good references from their last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City refrence from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious single man, Scotch; is a first-rate groom, good driver, and willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family; would wait on an invalid gentleman; his character bears the strictest inquiry. Call for two days at Jackson's grocery, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, or No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American as coachman and groom; is perfectly competent to care and drive horses, and has the best of reference. Address GEORGE, care of D. S. Gregory, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City references; does not object to go a short distance in the country. Address T. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable references; is a good gardener and not afraid to work. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom in City or country; can give a year's reference from his last employer; is a sober, honest, industrious man. Address H. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a most respectable, sober man; understands his business perfectly; the highest City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is an excellent and careful City driver, which reference will show; will make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A POSItion as traveling salesman for some wholesale dry goods or boot and shoe house; has an extensive business acquaintance in Ohio and the West; highest references given. Address W., Box No. 868, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious single man; thoroughly understands both; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who has been for the Summer in the employ of Mr. Vail, Bank of Commerce, who will highly recommend him. Address B., Box 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] spectable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as porter in a store; is a good writer and marker; used to carpenters' tools, and will work for reasonable wages. E. STANLEY, No. 120 East 11th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPERSHIP WANTED—BY AN experienced cashier and accountant; reference unexceptionable. Address B. B. LE, Box 109 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STEINHEUER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE STEINHEUER, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n11-law6wTu*.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35 and $35
To London	105	To London	38 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA.....Dec. 5 HIBERNIA.....Dec 26
CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12 EUROPA.....Jan. 2
BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19 COLUMBIA.....Jan. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 2d December.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SAMARIA.....Dec. 3 | PALMYRA.....Dec. 17
TRIPOLI.....Dec. 10 | TARIFA.....Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 1 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,963 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.....3,965 tons.....Jan. 6
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $33, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 22 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows.....Dec 12
DE SOTO follows.....Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, and MONTGOMERY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 53 West-st.
Cabin passage $30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TINKLEPAUGH, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. M. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. W. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 A. M. Passage to HAVANA, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Maiden-la.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 427, 429, 431 5th-av., New-York.
The 12th Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $260 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, this week, for instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HERRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GENTLEMAN teacher (Episcopalian) for Idaho; English and music; salary, $2,500. Address CHURCH SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, for New-York and New-Jersey. Address CHURCH SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.
2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.
3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.
4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.
5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.
6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.
8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the premises fronting the houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.
2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.
4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.
6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.
7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.
8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
All persons whose interest are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.
TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Rock, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof those claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first instalment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

STUART'S SYRUP.
"Extra Syrup" of superior quality, in barrels. Also, second quality Syrup, without brand, for sale in barrels.
Apply at the office of Refinery,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

OXYGENIZED AIR INSTITUTE, NO. 42 University-place, corner 11th-st., New-York.—Established for the cure of consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, scrofula, &c. The oxygen (the vital principal of air) is breathed directly into the lungs and through them carried into the blood, decomposing the impure MATTER AND EXPELLING IT THROUGH THE PORES. Consultation free; hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. E. S. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LETTER-BOXES.—THE LETTER-BOX COMPANY are prepared to supply and affix to private residences, offices and stores their boxes and plates approved by the Postal authorities. Orders received at No. 104 East 30th-st., and No. 39 Nassau-st.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE
And have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,
And every variety of smaller Scales.
No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 213 West 23d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD PARLOR, with ample closets, hot and cold water, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; three windows; delightful southern exposure; location excellent. Inquire at No. 140 East 27th-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, heated by register, without board, between 14th and 30th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.; answers must give description of room and state price to receive attention. Address J. MASON, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 49th-st. near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,622

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, with conveniences for fire, in a small family, at No. 139 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels, No. 42 West 34th-st.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER DESIRES Aboard in a plain private family or boarding-house, near Cooper Institute, at or about $4 per week. Address A. B. C., teacher, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 21 East 14th-st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV.—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also single rooms with board in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen in a private family residing on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Front room on third story. Address Box No. 53 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN SECURE most desirable rooms, with board, in the first-class and elegantly-furnished house, No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST. (NEW NO.)—TO LET, a large furnished room, with hall bedroom adjoining if desirable.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS No. 230 West 56th-st., fronting Central Park; $20 each.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—TWO SINGLE rooms on second and third floors, also large pleasant room on fourth floor, with first-class board.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 97 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 113 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 103 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 3d av.—To all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is free-ceed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible purchaser. Inquire of WM. H. HALL, No. 242 (this) av., or WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

EAST NEW-YORK AVENUE LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—JOHNSON & MILLER will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 132 splendid lots on fine avenue.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE.—HAS All the improvements; fine yard, with arbors, grapes &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; premises, No. 47 Elliott-place. See auction sales of WYCKOFF & LITTLE for Dec. 8.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house; Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; modern improvements; possession immediately; will sell $1,000 under price if sold soon. Apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 340 Broadway.

HOME AGAIN.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE recent fire in Exchange Salesroom, JOH SON & MILLER expect to offer from their stand on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—ADjourned sale by JOHNSON & MILLER at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots. The balance must be sold regardless of price.

BOULEVARDS! BOULEVARDS!! BOULEVARDS!!!—JOHNSON & MILLER will sell 400 choice Boulevard lots, near Prospect Park, at auction, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at Exchange Salesroom.

IN A BUILDING WITHOUT A ROOF.—At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots must be sold at meridian on TUESDAY, Dec. 1. Look out for the greatest bargains of the season.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SALE OF FLATBUSH LOTS, advertised for THIS DAY by JOHNSON & MILLER, is the subject of conversation everywhere. All realize the fact that the opportunity will be one of the best ever offered for speculation, improvement or investment. Bargains will be secured at the Exchange Salesroom THIS DAY at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF A ROW OF houses on the north side of 54 h-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; brown-stone fronts, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new and very superior. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SAKES, on the premises.

THIRD, SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AV. business property; tenement property paying largely; private houses in choice locations; Boulevard, Harlem-av. and street lots, in parcels to suit purchasers. For sale by SMITH & CLARKE, No. 7 Pine-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!—Look out for bargains THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at JOHNSON & MILLER'S continuation sale of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A cheap house, with lot 20x100, suitable for a stable, with porte cochere. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by 97th and 98th sts. and 8 h and 9th avs.; price $6,000 per lot. Address Box No. 992 Post Office, New-York.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.—FOR SALE, six lots on the Grand Boulevard, commencing on the northeast corner of 99th-st. Apply to ISAAC HONDON, 76 Nassau-st.

PROSPECT PARK, PROSPECT PARK, PROSPECT PARK.—The balance of the 1,095 lots near the grand easterly entrance, will be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOHNSON & MILLER.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 20x100.5, on 8th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, No. 686 6TH-AV.

TO LET—DESIRABLE AND ELIGIBLE floors, of four, five and six rooms each, on 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; each floor has separate water-closets, gas-meters and stationary tubs, and Croton and gas-fixtures complete. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE HOUSE TO rent very low for a good tenant, on Main-st., within six minutes' walk of the depot; contains twelve rooms, bath-room, gas and furnace. Apply to T. M. ADAMS, No. 49 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE AND REAR BUILDing connected, No. 209 West 34th-st.; completely furnished; rent $240 per month in advance. Apply at No. 49 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, (NO. 313 WEST 19TH-st.,) containing 21 rooms, with all modern improvements; the neighborhood is of the best kind. Apply to DR. GANO, No. 41 West 11th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS OF the five-story brown stone building No. 24 Vesey-st. Apply to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.
FORGED NUTS.
FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED,
SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 128 and 130 Chambers-st., New-York City.

CAR WHEELS.—WE WOULD BE PLEASED to have railroad companies and others interested call and examine AYER'S PATENT CAR WHEELS, one set (3) of which is now on hand at our warerooms.
NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Nos. 128 and 130 Chambers-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES—ALL STYLES FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED.
Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.
The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use.
G. H. MERCIER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC POUND, 88TH-ST. and Madison-av., a gray horse and three goats, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, and a springing goat on Dec. 5.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HORSE 7 years old, with a harness and wagon. Apply at No. 645 East 11th-st.

$45 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE 15 HANDS high, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire until sold, at No. 6 9th-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE DAY, THE TIME, THE PLACE, THE OPPORTUNITY.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, one of the greatest opportunities ever offered will be afforded for those who wish to buy Prospect Park lots. Attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale, at time and place aforesaid. The lots, from their close proximity to Prospect Park, must soon double in value.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—THE TIME FOR making presents will soon be here. One of the beautiful villa plots near Prospect Park, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, THIS DAY, would make a splendid Christmas present from a father to a son, a brother to a sister, a lover to his affianced.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DAIRY FARMS IN Orange County; one near Middletown, 147 acres, with fine buildings, 30 cows, 3 horses, &c.; others all sizes and prices; terms easy. Also hotels and stores. T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

1,095. 1,095.
THE GREAT SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE 1,095 PROSPECT-PARK LOTS, NEAR THE GRAND EASTERLY ENTRANCE, on account of the recent fire in Trinity Buildings has been adjourned until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when the balance of the lots will be sold, regardless of price.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

FIRE AND WATER
Compelled JOHNSON & MILLER to adjourn their great sale of 1,095 Prospect Park lots until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, the first-class dwelling-house No. 31 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., situated within three minutes' walk of ferries to both upper and lower part of New-York City; distance does not exceed thirty minutes from Wall-st. or from Broadway and Grand-st., New-York. The house is 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep. The ground running through to South 10th-st. is 50 feet by 200 feet. The house is most substantially built, thick walls and heavily timbered, and strong enough for a warehouse or factory. It is furnished in the best manner; furnace in cellar, grates and marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water to all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is free-ceed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible purchaser. Inquire of WM. H. HALL, No. 242 (this) av., or W

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

parties were. Drew said the said Work and Schell were the principal instigators, though they were to keep in the background, at that time they had not procured a plaintiff. But on the following Sunday Mr. Drew again went for deponent. At that interview Mr. Drew informed deponent that he had been present the night before at Pierrepont's house, and had heard the complaint read. He also informed deponent that Schell had induced Belmont to stand as plaintiff in the suit; that they wanted his (Drew's) affidavit to accompany the complaint, and that they could not proceed without it. Drew then stated to deponent that he was largely short of Erie, and appealed to deponent to help him out by issuing convertible bond as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Fisk. JAY GOULD.

Sworn to this 30th day of November, 1868, before me, H. W. BOCKSTAVER,

Notary Public, New-York City and County.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT OF JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould being sworn says, that he is President of the Erie Railway Company; that the $25,000 paid out of the special fund, authorized by the act of Legislature passed the 21st day of April, 1868, was paid either to Henry E. Davies or Charles A. Rapallo, who were counsel for what is known as the Vanderbilt Party, in the litigation of July last, and a large sum was paid to the other of said counsel out of the $429,250 paid by said Company to Richard Schell in the settlement of his suit. Sworn, &c. JAY GOULD.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES FISK, JR.

James Fisk, Jr., being sworn, says: I have heard read the affidavits prepared for Jay Gould to be used in the State Court in the action in which August Belmont is plaintiff, and have heard read two affidavits prepared for Jay Gould to be used in the above cause in this Court, and the same are true to my own knowledge so far as the same relate to myself, and that so far as the same relate to my co-directors, I believe the same to be true. And I also say that annexed hereto is an affidavit made by me in the aforesaid action, in which said Belmont is plaintiff, and I reaffirm the same. Since said last-mentioned affidavit I have been informed and believe that the said action of Belmont is prosecuted under an arrangement whereby one-half of the expense of the proceedings is to be paid by Daniel Drew, and the other half by Frank Work and Richard Schell in equal porsions. I deny that I put, or caused to be put, in the name of the plaintiff herein the shares of the stock by him mentioned in his bill herein. I deny the allegations in the said complaint and said petition of Belmont in regard to my pecuniary responsibility of my own knowledge, and so far as respects Mr. Gould and Mr. Lane, I believe them to be untrue. I deny the charge of combination and confederacy in the said complaint and petition of said Belmont, and I deny all the allegations therein, charging me with any wrongful or improper conduct, or with any official misconduct.

JAMES FISK, JR.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1868. H. W. BOCKSTAVER,

Notary Public New-York City and County.

AFFIDAVIT OF FISK AND LANE.

James Fisk, Jr., and *Frederick A. Lane* being severally sworn say, and each for himself says, that no convertible bonds of the said Company defendant above named have been issued since the election of the present Board of Directors, in October, 1868, and that no stock of the said Company has been issued since such election, except in exchange for and conversion of such bonds so previously issued as aforesaid.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
FRED. A. LANE.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1868.

H. W. BOCKSTAVER,

Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

AFFIDAVIT OF C. A. PECK.

Chas. A. Peck, being duly sworn, says that he was one of the inspectors of election at the last election of directors of the Erie Railway Company, held on the 13th day of October, 1868; that at said election the present Board of Directors of said Company received the votes of 271,919 shares of the common stock of said Company; that in addition thereto all the votes which were at that election cast on the preferred stock of said Company were cast in favor of said Board; that all of the shares, votes on which were so cast in favor of said Board of Directors stood on the books of the Company at the time of the said election, and had so stood for thirty days prior thereto, in the names of the parties who either in person or by proxy cast said votes; that for the purposes of said election a poll list, as is usual at corporate elections, was furnished to the inspectors, stating the names of all parties appearing by the books of the Company to be the owners and holders of the said stock thereof, which said list was duly certified by the transfer clerk of said Company; that by said poll list, it appeared that the whole number of shares of common stock of said Company entitled to be voted upon at said election was 277,613. That at the said election no opposition was made to the election of the present Board of Directors, nor was any opposition ticket presented at said election; that the existing Board of Directors was unanimously elected; that annexed hereto is a list of the persons who voted at said election, together with the number of shares of stock on which their votes were cast. That this deponent has been, and has acted inspector of elections, at elections for directors of corporations for the last twenty years, and is familiar with the mode in which such elections are conducted and as they are required by law to be conducted, and is familiar with the provisions of law regulating and governing the same, and that the election of directors of the said Erie Railway Company above mentioned was conducted honestly and fairly, and in accordance with such usage and custom and such provisions of law.

CHAS. A. PECK.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of November, 1868. J. R. CUMING, Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN A. HILTON.

John A. Hilton, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am now and have been since its organization the transfer clerk of the Erie Railway Company, and have had and now have charge of its transfer-books. None of the four thousand shares of stock mentioned and referred to in the complaint in the action of August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke as owned by them, and for which certificates were issued July 17, 1868, and Oct. 27, 1868, form any part of stock issued in exchange for the convertible bonds referred to in the bill in this action. These certificates so issued as aforesaid were issued on the surrender of other certificates, all of which had been issued prior to the first day of September, 1868. I further say I made up the list of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company furnished to the inspectors of election, on the 13th day of October, 1868, and the same were in all respects correct and in accordance with the books of said Company.

JOHN A. HILTON.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1868.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER,

Notary Public, New-York City and County.

Besides these affidavits, Judge Porter read also affidavits of H. N. Otis, F. A. Lane, Justin D. White, John C. Hall, Giovanni Morosini, Hugh Riddle, Homer Ramsdell, Wm. R. Barr, N. Dole, E. W. Blancard, O. B. Archer, A. S. Hewell, D. J. Allerton, A. J. Vanderpoel, and Augustus L. Brown.

At the conclusion of the reading of the affidavits, Mr. O'Conor moved to suppress that part of the affidavit of Jay Gould to the effect that Henry E. Davies or C. A. Rapallo had received out of the $429,000 the sum of $25,000 as counsel fees, on the ground that it was a positive statement, and valueless because not founded upon information or belief. And also to suppress that part of the affidavit of Justin D. White, the Cashier of the Company, who made oath that he was acquainted with the history of what is commonly known as the Erie litigation, commencing in February, 1868, and ending in July or August following, wherein he says Henry E. Davies and Charles A. Rapallo appeared as counsel for Richard Schell, and others comprising what is called the Vanderbilt party, to the best knowledge and belief of the deponent, for the reason that such an affidavit is swearing to nothing unless there is given some fact on which to base a belief.

The object of introducing Judge Davies' name was obviously to throw some imputation upon him for having acted as counsel for some one; and, if it be an imputation, that he received his pay for such service.

By consent, the affidavit of Judge Davies was read, to the effect that he was employed as counsel in the controversy referred to, by the firm of John Bloodgood & Co., and, as he understood, on behalf of that firm; that all the compensation he received for his services therein was paid by such firm, and from no other person or persons, or firm or corporation whatever; that he was never retained or employed by Schell, and that he was never connected with and never advised with him in relation thereto.

The Court made a note of the objection of Mr. O'Conor to those affidavits, and took it under consideration.

OPENING SPEECH OF MR. RAPALLO.

Mr. Rapallo then went into a lengthy detail of the Erie history during its various stages to the present day. So far as concerned the reading of any affidavit by the other side in which his name had been used, the gentlemen who read them knew he was remaining at that time to throw him from his intended line of remark. But that attempt, if there was, would prove abortive.

Mr. Stoughton here interrupted Mr. Rapallo, to inquire how many counsel were to speak on a side.

Judge Nelson said he had but little time, and suggested that two counsel would be sufficient.

Judge Davis asked how that was to be understood, with reference to the petition of Judge Davies.

Judge Nelson suggested that that would allow one counsel to be heard for each application; but if counsel would agree to it, he would limit, not the number of counsel, but the time, when as many might speak as pleased.

Judge Emott wished it distinctly understood that Judge Davies appeared here by his own counsel and that his petition was entirely distinct from Mr. Belmont's, and would not stand or fall with it.

Judge Pierrepont said it the Court would limit the time for each side, they had no objection.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defendants, said he had no objection, but he wanted some time to collate the affidavits.

Judge Nelson—I will not limit the time, but I will limit the counsel. One counsel will open the Belmont case, which I understand Mr. Rapallo is doing. Another counsel will open the case for Judge Davies. Then, on the other side, two counsel will be heard, and then Mr. O'Conor will close the argument.

Mr. Rapallo then continued his argument. He said that in regard to Mr. Drew's affidavit, the gentlemen on the other side had sought in the Court-room, as well as the newspapers, to degrade the case by giving it the aspect of a stock speculation, and one carried on in connection with Mr. Drew. So far as concerned any intimation that had been thrown out bringing Mr. Drew into this litigation, he begged leave to disavow it in the most positive manner. The fact that Mr. Drew's affidavit had been obtained was a fresh illustration of the old adage, that when a certain class of people fell out, honest men stood a chance to get their rights. The defendants had made Mr. Drew "short;" they tried to extract money from him, and that brought about a "corner," in which he did as he had threatened, and "went over to the enemy." A great deal had been said about convertible bonds, and convertible stock, which, probably, was entirely new to the Court. The old Erie Railroad Company became insolvent, and was reorganized under the name of the Erie Railway Company, by act of the Legislature, providing that the capital stock should not exceed the amount, in the aggregate, of the capital stock of the old Company, and the amount of debts owed by the Company which were not secured by mortgage, and the debts should be ascertained by certificates filed in the Secretary's office. By various acts the stock was declared to be such in amount as named in and by the certificates; the old stock was authorized to be converted into common stock, and the debts into preferred stock. The debts were ascertained to amount to about $8,500,000, for which preferred stock was authorized to be issued. This arrangement has never been changed, therefore this litigation relates to the common stock. The common stock of the old Company was $11,500,000, and that was all the stock the Company had power to issue. Additional privileges were asked and granted, until at last, in round numbers, the Company was authorized to issue to the amount of $16,500,000. In 1866, Mr. Drew became possessed of $5,400,000 of the stock, and there arose this question of the conversion of bonds. He used that stock in Wall-street for speculative purposes. When Frank Work became a director, he filed a bill to compel the cancelling of this stock, on the ground that the Company had no power to issue it. That was the first litigation. Fisk and Drew then sought to smother the litigation by another issue of stock to the amount of $5,000,000; and it was done under the tenth subdivision of the 28th section of the general Railroad law of the State, which authorizes the borrowing of money, as it may be necessary, for the completion and operation of the road, and the issuing of bonds therefor. This was done about the 19th of February. In March it was discovered that the volume of stock in the market was increasing mysteriously. The Attorney-General obtained an injunction restraining the Company from the issuing of any more stock. It so happened that the injunction was granted just as $5,000,000 of stock were being issued. Mr. Drew admitted the proposed issue, and said it was for the necessary expenses of the road; none of this matter is denied in the present suit. But the books containing the new issue were surreptitiously carried by Mr. Fisk, one to Smith, Gould & Martin's office and the other to Fisk, Belden & Co.'s office. The stockholders, in view of these persistent attempts to issue stock, became alarmed, and Mr. Richard Schell commenced suits as a stockholder to protect himself, and others, from the consequent depreciation of the stock in the market. Then it was the parties fled to New-Jersey to avoid attachments. Detectives were employed, and finally Mr. Gould was found in Albany. The trial was begun, and other defendants came in as it progressed. Upon Mr. Schell's application a receiver was appointed by the Supreme Court. Motions for dissolution of the injunction were made, and ten or twelve days occupied in the hearing; and they were finally denied by Judge Sutherland. An appeal was taken to the General Term, but did not come to trial, the defendants compromising; the counsel fees were fixed and assessed at the sum of $25,000. Mr. Rapallo received his compensation from Mr. Schell alone, and not from this $25,000. The grievance of Mr. Belmont's complaint is, not the issue of bonds, but the increase of the stock. The only question in the case now pending is whether the bonds which were issued to run the road can be subsequently converted into stock. That is the only construction of the law consistent with Judge Sutherland's decision. Everybody was alarmed at the manner in which the litigation had been conducted. Instead of meeting the case squarely they had been met by flights through the Courts, and out of jurisdictions, and *ex parte* orders, and suspicious contrivances. In October last, when it became apparent that very large issues of stock were to be made, the New-York Stock Exchange appointed Messrs. Sloane, Wm. A. Smith and James M. Halsmore, a Committee to wait upon the President, Mr. Jay Gould, with regard to the rumored increase of stock. In an affidavit which was read, Mr. Sloane gave the result of that interview to be as follows: Having been informed of their business, Mr. Gould admitted the proposed increase to the extent of $4,000,000 to be given to the Boston and Hartford Railroad Company, as the carrying out of a proper business transaction, and to pay for steel rails, and that no more issues were contemplated, unless in certain contingencies. This is not denied by the other side; but their arguments seem rather to lead from the points at issue. This alarmed Mr. Belmont, who had yet 5,000 shares, and he made some attempt to defend his property. Finding that Mr. Belmont was about to file a bill, instead of meeting the facts, they got Mr. Mackintosh, the Superintendent, to swear to a complaint like the present one, and to apply to a Judge at Chambers, *ex parte*, for an injunction, and for a receiver of all the funds and property of the Company, and to get Mr. Jay Gould appointed that receiver. The motion was granted without notice to anybody, a most extraordinary thing, as the Court must think. They got an injunction against everybody and everything, restraining parties from bringing any suit or making an application for the appointment of a receiver of the road. The papers in the Belmont case were verified the same day, showing that the parties were running a race with each other as to who should have the receiver. In the affidavit of Fisk, which has been published and read in Court, the conversation with Drew is given, and Drew said he knew what was being done, and he would walk over to the enemy (meaning us) and help them—would make an affidavit if they did not give him some facilities in these stock speculations. The Court will see whether there is any ground for the charge of our complicity with Mr. Drew, who was trying to use both parties for his own interests. The whole struggle on the part of Jay Gould has been, and is, to keep in his clutches the money of the Erie Railroad Company, and Fisk is with him. The Court will see how completely are their acts with everything that has been charged. They endeavored to throw the mantle of Judge Barnard around themselves, to keep them secured in the management of the funds. The substance of the charge against the defendants is that they used the railway money in speculation. On the 18th November, the day after the commencement of the Belmont suit, they applied to and received from Judge Barnard an order in Chambers, and without notice, to stay the proceedings in that suit, and it restrained us also from the commencement of any suit for the appointment of a receiver. They had alleged a lack of time to prepare papers. The Court can see what papers they can get up between Sunday and Monday. Now there they were given six days, from Tuesday the 17th to Monday the 23d. These six days had been used in sham suits and additional motions. Counsel here referred to the manner in which time was consumed before Judge Sutherland. While the matter was being argued on their side one of the counsel leaves the room, comes over to the United States Court, signs consent in the name of the Railway Company, waiving notice of motion, entering appearances, waiving notice of motion for a receiver and an injunction, this bill is filed, and this order obtained. The charge of collusion has been made. Mr. Whipley does not deny collusion; but that he colluded for any fraudulent or improper purpose. He decides what is fraudulent and improper. Will this Court take from Jay Gould, as receiver, and give back to him as treasurer? And that when another Court has appointed a receiver? Or will the Court say, "You have been tried in a tribunal having jurisdiction, you have been found guilty, and an honest man has been appointed custodian of those funds, let that order be carried out. If it is wrong, the General Term of your Supreme Court will reverse it.

The Court here adjourned to-day at 11 o'clock.

AN ACTION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN BEHALF OF THE STATE—INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE PECKHAM.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Peckham, of Albany, on the motion of the Attorney-General. The action of the latter is based upon the summons and complaint and several affidavits. The complaint was drawn with great care evidently, and recites the history of the case in 148 folios. We have space only for the title of the cause, a brief statement by the Attorney-General, and the injunction order of Judge Peckham, which are as follows:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at Albany on the 28th day of November, 1868. Present, Hon. R. W. Peckham, Justice. The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against the Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Alexander S. Diven, J. C. Bancroft Davis, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Daniel S. Miller, Jr., Homer Ramsdell, John Hilton, George M. Grover, John Ganson, Charles G. Sisson, O. W. Chapman, Henry Thompson and George M. Diven, defendants. The Attorney-General of the State of New-York, prosecuting on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, having presented to this Court a complaint in the foregoing entitled action, duly verified, alleging therein various acts of misconduct and abuse of trust by the above defendant, Jay Gould, as Director, President and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, and by the other defendants named as Directors of said Company, which complaint, among other things, prays the judgment of this Court that said defendants, Directors, shall be suspended and removed from their respective offices; and the facts and charges therein stated being supported by the affidavits of Frank Work, Daniel Drew, Christian S. Sloane and Augustus C. Brown; and the said Attorney-General having applied to this Court, on the said complaint and affidavits, for consent and direction that this action be prosecuted, and for an order that all of said defendants should show cause before this Court, at an early day, why they should not all be suspended and removed from their respective offices, and should also show cause why a receiver should not be appointed of the property, franchises, rights of action, books, papers and effects of the Erie Railway Company. Now, on motion of Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, and James C. Spencer, of counsel for plaintiffs, it is ordered that the said action be commenced and prosecuted, and that the said directors defendants therein, show cause before this Court, at a Special Term to be held at the Chambers of Justice Peckham, in the City of Albany, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1868, at 9 o'clock P. M., why the prayer in said complaint, in reference to the suspension and removal of said defendants directors of said Company, should not be granted; and why a receiver should not be appointed of the property, franchises, rights of action, books, papers and effects of the said Erie Railway Company, and why such further or other order should not be made in the premises as may be just and proper.

The following is the injunction of Judge Peckham:

It appearing satisfactorily to me from the complaint in this action, duly verified, and the affidavits of Frank Work, Daniel Drew, Christian S. Sloane and Augustus C. Brown that sufficient grounds for this order exist, and the plaintiffs having given an undertaking as prescribed by law, I do hereby order that, until the further order of this Court, the defendants in this action, and each of them, their officers and agents, do absolutely desist and refrain from doing or suffering any act whereby the amount of capital stock, or the number of shares of capital stock, of the defendant, The Erie Railway Company, may be increased beyond the amount now outstanding in the hands of *bona fide* holders, and from making, signing or issuing, or permitting to be made, signed or issued any certificate of stock of said Company, except for stock of said Company heretofore actually issued, and now outstanding and uncertified and belonging to *bona fide* holders, or upon the surrender of certificates for an equal amount now actually outstanding and held by *bona fide* holders, and also from issuing or permitting to be issued any certificate of new or additional stock of said Company defendant. And I do hereby further order that the defendants in this action, and each of them, their officers and agents, do absolutely desist and refrain from removing, or suffering or permitting to be removed, any of the books, papers, securities, money, or funds of the defendants, the Erie Railway Company, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, and from secreting, or suffering the same, or any of them, to be secreted or concealed; and also from in any manner impeding or obstructing or preventing any of the directors of the said Company, or any stockholders of said Company, in or from examining the books of said Company; and also from in any manner hindering, obstructing, or debarring the Attorney-General of this State, or any counsel, attorney, or agent whom he shall appoint for that purpose, from having access to said books and the records and minutes of said Company, and examining the same and taking abstracts and copies therefrom; and also from refusing to permit said Attorney-General or his counsel, attorney, or agent, to make such examination and take such abstracts and copies; and also from permitting any of the funds or securities of the said Company defendant, to remain in the possession or under the control of any of the directors of the said Company defendant, or of any other person, except the regularly appointed Treasurer thereof, or a receiver duly appointed by this Court; and also from permitting said Treasurer to make any disposition thereof, except to apply so much thereof as may be necessary to the payment of the legitimate debts and expenses of said Company, and to deposit the residue to the credit of the Company in some one of the solvent banks or trust companies in the State of New-York, or to pay such moneys to such receiver, or to make such other disposition thereof as this Court may from time to time direct by order to be made on notice to the plaintiffs in this action. And I do hereby further order that the defendants show cause at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at my Chambers in the City of Albany, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., why said Company defendant, and said Jay Gould, and said several other defendants in this action, and their and each of their attorneys, counselors and agents, should not be enjoined and restricted from prosecuting the action referred to in the complaint herein instituted in this Court in the name of the said defendant the Erie Railway Company, against said Jay Gould and Henry E. Davies, as alleged conflicting receivers of said Company defendant, and its assets and effects; and from issuing any suit, action or proceeding in the name of said Company defendant, or instituting any proceeding, or doing any act whatever to procure the appointment of said Jay Gould, or any of said other defendants, or any other person, receiver or trustee of said Company defendant, except in this action; and also from appearing in the name of said Company in any suit by, for, in behalf of or against said Company defendant, for the purpose of consenting to, conniving at or procuring the appointment of said defendant Jay Gould or any other person as receiver or trustee of said Company, or any of its property; and from consenting to conniving at or procuring such appointment in any such action; and from doing any act in reference thereto, except in this action; and also from commencing or prosecuting, or procuring to be commenced or prosecuted, any action or proceeding, or obtaining or applying for, or consenting to, or conniving at, any order, stay or injunction in any action or proceeding other than this action which will in any way conflict or interfere with the proceedings in this action, or any order made or to be made herein; and in the meantime, and until the hearing of said motion, I do hereby further order that said defendants be so enjoined and restrained, and that said defendant Jay Gould, be restrained and enjoined from doing the acts and matters set forth in the aforesaid alleged appointment of him as such receiver or trustee, and from asserting any rights or claims whatsoever under such appointments.

(Signed,) B. W. PECKHAM.

Dated Nov. 28, 1868.

The affidavits of Messrs. Drew, Work, Sloane and A. C. Brown, are nearly the same as in the Belmont case. The papers were served on the Company and on Mr. Fisk at about 12:15 P. M. Monday, the 30th.

THE LATEST FROM ERIE.

Rumored Disappearance of Gould and Fisk—The Detectives Consider Themselves Checkmated.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening there was a commotion in the Police circles of New-York. The Captains of two precincts were astonished by the entrance into the Station-house of Capt. YOUNG from Police Headquarters, who, in the name of Superintendent KENNEDY, demanded the instant service of the Ward detectives. These in each instance were hurried into a coach waiting at the door, which drove rapidly away the moment the officers entered it. At a few minutes after 10 o'clock two of these coaches, filled with officers in citizen's dress, met by accident or design at the corner of Amity-street and Broadway, and were driven rapidly down the then deserted artery of the City.

Thus much was known a few moments after the occurrence, and there were many anxious inquiries as to the cause. The representatives of the morning Press were especially diligent in the endeavor to trace effect to cause, but entirely without success. It was not considered a matter of any great importance, for the possibilities were canvassed, and it was concluded that such marshaling of the Police forces at that hour of the night, could only mean that a possible prize-fight somewhere in the vicinity was to be prevented. But there was no means of ascertaining the truth. The Police Captains either did not know the matter in hand, or they were unusually reticent.

Yesterday the clouds were lifted from this mystery, and the movements of the preceding night were found to be events of the great Erie war, and in no wise relating to any operations of the prize-ring.

It appears that Superintendent KENNEDY was applied to, on Sunday evening, to prevent a supposed intended flight of JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK with the assets of the Erie Railroad Company, undefinitely stated as between $8,000,000 and $100,000,000. Acquiescing in this demand, Mr. KENNEDY immediately telegraphing to Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Office, that officer at once repaired to the residence of the Superintendent, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street. Capt. YOUNG received his instructions, and at once proceeded to execute them. Procuring the requisite coaches and taking with him Detective JAMES IRVING, from the Central Police Office, and Mr. DANIEL YOUNG, he proceeded first to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he picked up Detectives BARKER, TELLEY and MURPHY, and then created a sensation of the town by driving rapidly down Broadway to the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard-street, where he added Detectives FIELDS, COLE and MOONEY to his force. With these he proceeded to the Erie Building, at the foot of Chambers-street, and posted his officers so as to cover that building, the Pavonia Ferry and all the ferries below it. The object was to prevent GOULD or FISK from leaving the City of New-York, and the officers were instructed to keep a sharp look-out for those gentlemen, and if seen attempting to cross the river to arrest them.

The officers posted at the Erie Building saw that the President's room was brilliantly lighted, and the hour being then midnight, thought the ruse, to use the Police phrase, "very thin." Nevertheless he kept his eyes upon the great pile, taking in at the same time the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the immediate vicinity. Presently they saw a carriage arrive up to the Erie Building, and saw FISK step out and start to go toward the Pavonia Ferry-house, a few steps distant across the street. As he was crossing the street some one came up to him and extended him a paper which FISK desired him to read. The person declined, saying it was sixty pages in length, and the moonlight was rather dim. FISK then went back into the Erie Building, and the mysterious individual, with his sixty pages, slipped unaccountably from the scene. Half an hour later FISK, accompanied by one other, person again came out of the Erie Building, and the two stepped into the carriage, which the detective supposed to have been his own establishment, but they do not know anything certain about it. At any rate, the coachman was directed in an unusually loud tone to drive to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the carriage went off at a leisurely pace as if the matter in hand required the utmost deliberation. Here FISK disappeared, and was not seen again by any of the watchers, nor was it till the Erie warriors were seen by any of them to cross from New-York at any of the ferries below the Pavonia. But at 2:30 o'clock A. M. the same carriage that had carried FISK from the Erie Building, was seen to cross to New-York from Jersey City by the Pavonia Ferry. The detectives putting this and that together, guessed that it did not go to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but had crossed the river at the Desbrosses-street or Christopher-street ferry, and had deposited its occupants on the other side of North River, and beyond the jurisdiction of New-York officers and New-York law. This guess and the facts narrated seem to have been the total of the labors and suspicions of the detectives on the New-York side